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Home Phone 622. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Block.

AWFUL SKIN HUMOR
My little daughter's head and face broke out in bleeding sores. One of her ears was so affected we thought it would slough off. Her suffering was intense, getting no rest unless under opiates. The physician tried every known remedy, but instead of getting better, she got worse. Distracted with her condition, I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. *Before the first week* I noticed that the little sufferer was beginning to get relief, and *in less than two months was entirely cured.*
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SEND FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES AND REST FOR TIRED MOTHERS in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment will give instant relief, permit rest for parent and sleep for child, and prove a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when all else fails.
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A REPLY TO SPAIN.

Dons Can Have Peace by Quitting the Western Hemisphere.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION IN ABEYANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The cabinet convened in a special session today to approve formally the answer of the United States to the Spanish note asking peace. Practically all was in readiness for a final vote, the language of the diplomatic note to be communicated to Spain having been practically settled upon yesterday. The hour fixed for convening was 10:30 o'clock, but it was considerably past then when all of the members of the cabinet had assembled.

The cabinet adjourned about 1 o'clock.

As to the Philippines it was decided to leave their government for the present to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the two countries, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor, and in surrounding territory.

With regard to other questions than the Philippines the situation is as stated by the Associated Press yesterday:

1. Absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies, save Cuba.

2. Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba.

3. The United States will exercise control there until a stable government can be established.

4. Acquisition of coaling station in the Ladrone islands and perhaps the Carolines.

5. No assumption of Spain's Cuban, or Porto Rican debts by the United States.

6. No war idemnity from Spain.

It is confirmed that the Spanish-American commission is to have charge of the entire question of the terms of peace, on condition, however, that the Spanish troops are removed immediately from Cuba and Porto Rico, and that the United States shall have one of the Ladrone islands also.

The president has decided that the statement intended to be made public as to the reply to Spain shall not be given out.

He reached this determination upon representation that such a course would be a violation of the proprieties of diplomacy, which require that such a note shall not be published before it is known to have reached the nation addressed and that even then reasonable time must be allowed for an answer.

The American reply distinctly gives warning that the proposition as to surrender of all sovereignty in the West Indian waters and the selection of an island in the Ladrones is beyond any discussion whatever. As to the Philippines the reply says in substance that as further indemnity to the United States, for its expenses the United States will hold the city of Manila, its bay and harbor, pending the determination of the future government of the whole island group. One island of the Ladrone group is to be ceded to the United States, this government to make its selection later.

In demanding the surrender of Spanish sovereignty in all our near by waters the reply diplomatically avoids making any pledges as to what is to be done by this government as to Cuba.

While the cabinet was in session a significant cablegram was received from Admiral Dewey. It announced the arrival of Major General Merritt and the expedition with him at Manila, but graphically painted the uncertainties as to the future there. The dispatch, which has not been made public save in its unimportant feature, largely guided the cabinet in its disposition of the Philippine problem. Without mincing his words Admiral Dewey announced that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of the gravity of the situation there, it would take 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

The deferment of final disposition of the Philippine problem was based on substantially the following grounds:

1. That the United States has no satisfactory knowledge of existing conditions there.

2. Nothing is known of what obligations were incurred as between the United States forces and the Philippine insurgents.

3. The present definite attitude of the insurgents is unknown.

4. The extent to which Aguinaldo controls the islands of the Philippine group is unknown.

5. Incident to the foregoing, it is not known what would have to be done by this government in subjugating the insurgent force and the Spanish and the natives.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, left the embassy shortly before 2 o'clock, accompanied by his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, and drove in a surrey to the white house. The ambassador had laid aside his usual alpaca coat and straw hat and with the formality usual in diplomatic calls on the president, he was in semi-dress attire with silk hat and black Prince Albert. M. Thiebault also work the conventional silk hat and long coat of such formal occasions.

The were shown through to the private corridor of the white house, and the conference began soon after 2 o'clock.

It had been expected that the ambassador's call would be brief, only long enough to receive the American answer.

But it soon developed that the call was to be an extended one and long enough to permit full discussion. At 2:40 it was still in progress.

About that time Secretary Day arrived and joined the president and the ambassador.

Attorney General Griggs also came, although it was not known whether he joined in the conference with the ambassador. It was thought possible, though hardly probable, that the ambassador had come prepared to discuss and may be to determine on some of the terms under consideration.

The conference soon lengthened toward an hour and there was no outward evidence of its termination.

THE SCOPE OF OUR TERMS TO SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It was pretty well understood before the cabinet met today that a practical agreement had been reached upon the answer to be returned to the Spanish overtures for peace, and that what remained for the cabinet to do was simply to go over carefully the text of the communication Secretary Day had been charged to prepare over night, and to give to it the seal of formal approval. Secretary Day had had two conferences with the president since the adjournment of the cabinet yesterday, one last night and another early this morning, with the result that he has completed his share of the work before the hour of half past ten, appointed for the reassembling of the cabinet.

It was impossible to gather details as to the nature of that part of the communication relating to the Philippines, which, after all, was the only point that had given rise to prolonged discussion or had revealed any substantial differences among the members of the cabinet.

However, it was learned that an arrangement had been proposed which had met the approval of the cabinet, providing for the reference of so much of the Philippine question as touched their future government to a commission, probably limited to American and Spanish representation.

The scope and power of this commission could not be learned in advance of the cabinet meeting and the method devised for enforcing any verdict it might reach was left to surmise.

Still, the general principle underlying the arrangement is understood to be the development of the sober second thought of the American people as to the disposition of the Philippines, unclouded by the clash of war and unaffected by momentary lust for territorial acquisition.

Of course it is understood that no matter what form the Philippine agreement takes, the United States is to acquire a naval station there, for it is understood that the original plan to acquire a coaling station has been broadened into a demand for a naval station.

The argument that brought about this change was the representation of the naval war board that one of the most pressing needs of United States naval vessels in Atlantic waters was a good dry dock and some machine shops where the repairs that were always required by

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

FRANCE OUR FRIEND.

People Have Felt no Hostility to America.

True Sentiments Were Misrepresented Here.

Success in the War Not the Cause of Cordiality.

A Statement Issued in Paris Which Declares France Has no Wish to Interfere in Settlement.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PARIS, July 30.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the trouble between Spain and America and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances.

It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-American war comes to a close, the clearer it is to sober-minded Frenchmen that public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France towards the United States. It is added that in spite of what was written in the newspapers here or discussed in social circles when the war began, no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of the hostilities.

The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that, it is claimed here, it would be unfair now to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France and that the French newspapers today think it wiser to favor the conquerer. In explanation of the tone of the French press towards the United States it is said the language used by the newspapers at present is in substance the same as used three months ago and that the reason the American people have been under the impression that the French papers were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is due to the fact that only the less sensible part of the French was quoted in the cable dispatches while such papers as the Journal de Debats, the Figaro and the Temps and some others have not favored either side in the war and furnished their readers with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, it is argued that some of the leading representatives of the French press were interviewed during the war and their statements left no room for doubting that they entertained a cordial feeling towards the United States, while French business men who were similarly interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship towards America. Finally, the Frenchmen say that the recent declaration of the Fourth of July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained here towards Americans.

At the banquet of the American chamber of commerce there were many prominent Frenchmen present, including some of the highest state officials, and M. Maruejoule, the minister of commerce, speaking for the French Government, said:

"We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who have listened to calumniators in France who asserted that France was forgetful of her duty and we have become not only adversaries but, according to some reports, even discourteous toward America. I protest against such an impression. My word is sufficient to dispel such a ridiculous idea, and I hope that the echo of what I say will be carried far from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic as an indignant protest against the false reports as to the sentiments of France towards America.

"But if this is not sufficient, let me assure your countrymen that not a day, not an hour, not a minute, has elapsed during which the harmony which exists between us has ever run the risk of being broken.

"France has been for you a second country and no one knows better than your ambassador and a minister of the French cabinet the degree of cordiality manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French minister of commerce is reproduced here, as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments tending to prove that France has not been unfriendly to the United States in the war with Spain.

They also argue that there is no reason why France should side with Spain, as during the present century there has "never been any common ideal between the two countries" and as the Frenchmen of today are not led by clerical considerations, nor "by the theory of the so-called latin races," which, it is further asserted, is no longer taken seriously by any sensible man.

From a semi-official source the following statement was made:

"From a commercial point of view France is as much interested in American as in Spanish trade, and, consequently, she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor and rejoices heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

REBELS ARE UGLY.

Aguinaldo Has Assumed a Bold Attitude of Defiance.

MERRITT SAYS HE NEEDS ALL HIS TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it will take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

MERRITT NEEDS ALL OF HIS SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The following has been received at the war department:

"Hong Kong, July 30.—Adjutant General United States army, Washington: Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about the 12th. Health of command good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed. MERRITT,

"Major General Commanding."

DEWEY ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF MERRITT.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The navy department has made public the following:

"Cavite, July 26.—Secretary of the navy: Merritt arrived yesterday on the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days.

"DEWEY."

GENERAL MERRITT ASSUMES COMMAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A special from Manila Bay, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 29, says:

"General Wesley Merritt and the transports and troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25th. All are well. General Merritt will at once assume command."

General Merritt's expedition includes the transports Ohio, City of Para, Indiana and Morgan City, which left here June 27, carrying 3,600 officers and men under Brigadier General McArthur; the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 28 with 600 men, and the transport Newport, which sailed on June 29 with 800 men under the immediate command of General Merritt. Altogether there were 5,500 officers and men in the third party.

The first expedition carried 2,501 men and the second carried 3,515 men, so that General Merritt now has under his command 11,016 men,

SPANISH PRIDE SUSTAINS MANILA.

MANILA, July 25, via Hong Kong, July 30.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming and that the contest is utterly hopeless.

The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessaries of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant; but it is now merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they have determined to suspend operations until September, and by that time peace will probably be concluded.

Then, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline Islands and the Ladrone islands, and possibly abandon the Philippines with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their sovereignty.

Under the circumstances, it seems evident that somebody must intervene in the name of humanity. Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the citadel, but they do not appear to have done much damage.

The natives are reported to be starving by thousands and the Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

INDIANA BOYS GO TO FERNANDINA.

TAMPA, Fla., July 30.—The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers leave Tampa this evening for the new camp at Fernandina, Fla. This ends the movement of troops from this camp to Fernandina.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.

Otto Hasenfuss Escaped All the Spanish Bullets.

Letter From a Fort Wayne Boy Who Was With the Sixteenth Infantry in the Santiago Fighting.

There have been various reports in circulation that Otto Hasenfuss, of Fort Wayne, was killed at Santiago, that he was badly wounded and that he was missing. He is all right, as proved by a letter written to his mother, Mrs. Hasenfuss, of the north side. The young man is a private in company H, Sixteenth United States regulars, and with his regiment took part in the storming of the Spanish position in front of Santiago July 2. From his letter, which was written at Santiago, July 7, the following extracts are taken:

"DEAR MOTHER:—I thought I would write to you to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. I suppose you have heard of the two big battles we have had to fight since we landed here. I was in both of them, but have not been shot nor in any way hurt yet. I may be shot or hurt most any time, and may be killed, but I think the worst of the fighting is over and believe I will come through all right.

"I will try to tell you about the two fights. The first was not so bad as the second. In the first fight there were only thirty of our men killed and sixty-two wounded. That was the first day off of the boats. We started to fight in the morning and fought till 8 o'clock at night. The second fight was awful hard. We had to run two miles to get to the place and when we got there the bullets were flying all around us, and one went through my hat. The Spaniards were on top of a mountain and we were out in a field. They fought awful hard. In my company, which was in the lead, over half were killed or wounded. But I was one of the lucky ones. I did not get a scratch.

"There were dead bodies all around us and it was a terrible sight. Our company was the first on top of the hill where the fort was, and was the first company to put up the colors. There were 1,800 killed and wounded altogether and 150 missing. When you look at the papers look for Company H, Sixteenth United States Infantry, and I guess you will find out all about it.

"It is fearfully hot down here in Cuba and it rains every day. It gets pretty cold at night. There were over 4,000 Spaniards killed in the fight, and the next time we get at them we will try to kill more."

In concluding his letter the young soldier, who was in the thickest of the fighting at El Caney, says he expects to come home when the war is over.

LOCAL LINES.

Fred Busche has been granted a license to wed Wilhelmina Schoppmann.

Miss Anna Hahn, who was the guest of Miss Susie Roehrs for the past two weeks, left for her home at Detroit this morning.

Bethany church, "Nebraska." The pastor has returned and will occupy his pulpit both morning and evening. Sunday school, 9 a. m.

Mrs. Ed. Lepper, of the east side, was taken ill about two weeks ago, and since that time has been unable to leave her bed only at short intervals.

Miss Rebecca Rehnen has returned home from Decatur, Ind., after a month's visit. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Mamie Smith.

Chas. W. Smith and wife, of 118 West Williams street, and Mrs. Marie E. McCague, of Chicago, left Saturday to visit at their former home, near Pennville, Ind.

Judge Mock this afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Clara Lockhart vs. S. M. Foster. Attorney Henry Colerick will take the case to the supreme court.

Three big transfers were recorded in the recorder's office this morning on which were pasted more than $50 worth of government stamps. On each of them was a $10 revenue stamp.

Mrs. Nichols, of Hoffman street, reported to the police that for weeks some person has attempted to break into her house. She finally located the fellow and gave his name to the officers.

TO SEE NO SERVICE.

Soldiers at Camp Thomas Not in the Fighting.

Prospect of Peace Will Bar Them From War.

Fifth Illinois Recovering From Bad Temper.

Chickamauga Park is Getting a Thorough Cleaning--Beer Abolished From Many Canteens.

CHICKAMAUGA, National Military Park, Tenn., July 30.—The movement of troops from Camp Thomas is temporarily suspended and all the commands have settled down to work as though they were here permanently. Many of the officers and men now express the belief that peace negotiations will prevent the regiments here from seeing active service. The Sixth Tennessee infantry, which has been in camp at Knoxville, Tenn., since organization, arrived at Camp Thomas today. The regiment, which is commanded by Colonel Tyson, is fully recruited.

The Fourth Tennessee infantry, which is now in camp at Knoxville, is expected to come to Camp Thomas during the next few days.

The Fifth Illinois is again settling down to business. The boys have about gotten over their bitter disappointment at not getting to go to the front at this time, and nearly every man has returned to the regiment for duty.

As soon as the rumors circulated to the effect that Colonel Culver was responsible for their recall were shown to be false, the boys were generally satisfied. This morning at roll call it is stated that all but a few of the men answered and these probably will show up during the next twenty-four hours.

The regiment now occupies new camp ground and all the tents have been set so that by Monday everything will be working as smoothly as though nothing had happened.

The First Pennsylvania is now in a state of expectancy as to when the colonecy will be filled, it being known that Colonel Brown will not be physically able to return to the command. The boys of the regiment, without exception, are anxious that Lieutenant Colonel Good shall receive the appointment, and it is quite manifest that they will not be satisfied with any other arrangement. Lieutenant Colonel Good has made such an efficient officer and has grown in such favor with the officers and men that they would be quite reluctant to see any one else succeed to the command.

Lieutenant Harland, the regimental surgeon of the First Pennsylvania, thinks it would be advisable to move to a new location in the park and there is a general and a growing sentiment in favor of the movement. The matter will be agitated until something comes of it.

The First Pennsylvania has imposed a rather heavy sentence on one of its men for sleeping while on picket duty. For this offense Private William G. Ledlie will serve six months in prison at St. Augustine, Fla., forfeit all pay during imprisonment and then be dishonorably discharged.

Maj. C. M. Drake, who was recently assigned to the First division, Third corps, as chief surgeon of the division hospital, is making time count. He has undertaken most important changes which will add greatly to the hospital. He has had the tents all systematically rearranged, placing the wards that are used for typhoid fever and contagious diseases apart from the others and on higher ground. In addition, the streets are to all be nicely paved, walks are being constructed of gravel and bearded with stone, and a thorough drainage system is being provided.

A new commissary has also been established. There are twelve regiments at the park with temperance canteens. The Y. M. C. A. has made great inroads to the places where beer has been sold.

Beer can be purchased at only about fifteen canteens now.

General Wade and staff and the signal corps will move next Tuesday from the present location, near the vineyard house to Snodgrass hill.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Wheat—July, 66⅞; Aug., 65⅝; Sept., 64@64⅛; Dec., 64@64⅛; May, 66⅝.

Corn—July, 33⅜; Sept., 33⅛; Dec., 33¼@⅜; May, 36¢.

Oats—July, 24⅝; Aug., 21¢; Sept., 20¾; May, 23⅝@¾¢.

Pork—July, $9.37; Sept., $9.47; Dec., $9.55.

Lard—July, $5.45; Sept., $5.50; Oct., $5.55; Dec., $5.57.

Ribs—July, $5.45; Sept., $5.47; Oct., $5.52.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 31@38¢.

Rye—July, 42½¢; Aug., 42⅝; Sept., 41¢.

Flax—N. W., 90¼¢; Aug., 88¼¢; Sept., 87⅝; Oct., 87½¢.

Timothy—July, $2.57½.

C. K. Fairfield and daughter, Ida, went to Decatur today to attend the funeral of Hester, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Page Blackburn. Little Hester died Thursday. Mrs. Blackburn will be remembered in Fort Wayne as Miss Ollie Rushton. The funeral occurred this afternoon.

FOUR THOUSAND SICK.

Over Three Thousand Cases of Fever in Army at Santiago.

GEN. COPPINGER TO GO TO PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The war department posts the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4,279; total fever cases. 3,406; new cases fever, 696; cases fever restored to duty, 590; death, Private Michael McGoldricks, first infantry, cause, asthenia following malarial fever. SHAFTER,

"Major-General Commanding."

GENERAL COPPINGER TO GO TO PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a telegram from General Shafter at Santiago, dated July 29, as follows:

"The Seguaranca, Knickerbocker, Saratoga and Iriquois leave tomorrow (Saturday) night for Tampa. The Miami and Matewan have only forage on board. They will be unloaded next. They have been retained until near the last on account of their condensing 13,000 gallons of water each per day, without which the fleet could not have gotten along."

General Corbin transmitted a copy of this telegram to General Coppinger, commanding the troops at Tampa. "You should have troops in readiness," he says, "to embark for Porto Rico on their arrival. The secretary of war directs me to say that he has no objection to your going to Porto Rico with any part of your command when you may desire, but on leaving you will notify this office and the next officer in rank to yourself, who will succeed you in command."

CUBANS WANT PAY FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29.—4 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A feature of the situation here is the constant stream of native residents who are presenting claims to the authorities here against the United States government for losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery and plunder, during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned with an expression of regret.

The daily passes issued through the lines exceed 300. Today it was discovered that they are being used to take rum and tobacco to the Spaniards with whom a good traffic is kept up. Future bearers of passes will be searched.

Among the passengers on the Ward line steamer Philadelphia on her return trip to New York will be be Don Aldoon, the new collector of the port at Santiago. The full cabin capacity has been engaged.

She will probably take a full cargo of iron ore, the first since the war broke out.

All foreign orders for goods have been countermanded. There is a distinct sentiment here for continuation of the occupation, and the definite establishment of an American protectorate. Local merchants, Spanish, foreign and native, are drawing up a petition requesting the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Santiago, so that in case they desire to reship goods to Porto Rico they may be saved the payment of double duties.

Under the Spanish regime the entry of goods in bond was unknown. Merchandise imported and reshipped to Porto Rico, another Spanish colony, paid duties twice.

SANTIAGO AFRAID OF CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28, 12:15 P. M.—(Delayed in transmission)—General Shafter has had some cable correspondence with Adjutant General Corbin tending to allay the fear among Spanish and foreign merchants here that the American troops are to be withdrawn from Santiago and the city given over to the custody of the Cuban soldiers.

Representations had been made to General Shafter of the alleged impossibility of a resumption of business unless assurances were given by the United States government that enough American troops would remain to maintain order and that a staple government would be established.

General Shafter cabled to Adjutant General Corbin requesting authority to give the desired assurance from the president.

General Shafter says the four immune regiments from Alabama and Missippi, in all 5,000 men, are expected today, and will remain to garrison the city. He has recommended the withdrawal of the cavalry and their return north as soon as their state of health will permit.

It is understood that the rest of the fifth army corps will go to Montauk Point, L. I., and there is great rejoicing among the troops.

STORM SWEPT.

Thousand of Dollars Worth of Damage Done by a Cyclone.

Corn, Oats, Vegetables and Fruit Trees Destroyed and Fences and Buildings Damaged.

The storm which passed south of the city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was costly in its effects and the farmers of Allen county are losers by tens of thousands of dollars. Reports coming in this morning indicate that it was the most terrible in destruction of any storm which has occurrkd hereabouts in years. The wind was terrific and hail fell in torrents all along the path of the cyclone. Farmers from west and south of Fort Wayne tell THE SENTINEL that the destructive part of the big storm was about one mile in width and carried across the county from the Whitley county line to the east line of old Allen.

Ex-County Commissioner Stellhorn was a sufferer and his loss will reach into the hundreds of dollars. The hail, which was about as large as a hulled walnut, literally cut to pieces hundreds of acres of corn and today the stalks are standing completely stripped of their leaves. Oats in the field was completely destroyed and on Mr. Stellhorn's farm no less than twenty big trees were blown down. One tree was almost three feet across the butt. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes and so thick were the hail that a person could hardly see four feet a way. At Eiser's the wind mill was blown down and 200 feet this side of the Stellhorn bridge a big cottonwood tree was blown across the road and it was impossible for farmers to get past it unless they drove through the river. Five men were employed to get it out of the way.

At some farm houses, those of Messrs. Hetherington and Lapp, for instance, on the Simons road, the window lights on the west side were all broken out.

Probably the greatest damage was done to the farms west of the city, along the Little River ditch and the Wabash railway. George A. Geoglein, who resides on the big farm of Hon. T. E. Ellison, reports that terrible havoc was created on the place. Corn, oats, cabbage, cucumbers, trees, fences, sheds, in fact everything which the wind and hail was able to reach, was more or less damaged. He estimates the loss at not less than $2,000.

The same reports come from the Peters and Bash farms. Mr. Peters says that not considering the crops destroyed he can stand in the doorway of his farm house and see where more than $500 worth of damage was done. The corn on the farms along the Little River ditch was in excellent condition and an extremely large crop was expected. Today the stalks stand like bare bean poles with hardly a tassel or a leaf on them. Scores of other farmers report exactly the same conditions and when the damage is figured up it may reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Farmers who were happy a few days ago in the prospects of a big corn crop are blue today.

There was great damage to fences and small buildings and Mr. Stellhorn this morning stated that many of his neighbors were unable to turn out their stock because the fences were down. South of the city, near Hesse Cassel, loss and destruction of property and crops similar to those explained above are reported.

Many farmers were compelled to stay home today in order to repair damages, and all about the city were knots of other farmers telling each other what had been destroyed in their respective neighborhoods. North of the city there was a heavy rain, but the wind was light, there was no hail and therefore no damage.

A BIG DEAL.

S. M. Foster Buys the Trentman Homestead.

S. C. Lumbard this morning closed a real estate deal by which Samuel M. Foster becomes owner of the Trentman homestead on the corner of Wayne and Webster streets. The consideration was $16,000 and persons best posted in values say this was cheap enough. Mr. Foster will make his home in the residence, which will probably be slightly remodeled.

PREMO CAMERAS!

$5 to $50.

Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies of all kinds.

M. L. JONES,

44 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor,)
FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
GEORGE V. KELL.
For Representatives,
ROBERT B. SHIRLEY,
GEORGE W. LOUTTIT,
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.
For Judge of Superior Court,
C. M. DAWSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. V. EMRICK.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
FRANK J. BELOT.
For Auditor,
WILLIAM MEYER, JR.
For Treasurer,
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder,
C. M. GILLETTE.
For Sheriff,
ALBERT E. MELCHING.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. BARNETT.
For Surveyor,
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
For Commissioner—First District,
SYLVANUS F. BAKER.
For Commissioner—Third District,
C. E. ORFF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams,
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
For Auditor,
JOHN W. MINOR.
For Treasurer,
HUGH DOUGHERTY.
For Attorney General,
JOHN G. MNUTT.
For Supreme Court Clerk,
HENRY WARRUM.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
W. S. SINCLAIR.
For Statistician,
JAMES S. GUTHRIE.
For Geologist,
EDWARD BARRETT.
For Supreme Court Judges,
Second District—L. J. HACKNEY.
Third District—JAMES M. CAFF.
Fifth District—T. E. HOWARD.
For Appellate Court Judges,
EDWIN P. TAYLOR,
E. J. KOLLMEYER,
EDGAR A. BROWN,
W. S. IRVINS,
JOHN KOELKA.

TONIGHT.

Travelers' Protective Association—Regular meeting of Post A.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

THE boy king's measles needn't worry him. Watson will soon be over there and knock the spots off of him.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has sent $5 to each of the five Rough Riders lying wounded in the post hospital on Governor's island, with the message to notify him if they needed anything.

WITH the Philippines it is much like a case of needing help to let go.

THE people of southern Porto Rico are already singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." They can't help it. It's catching.

SOME statesmen at Washington are proceeding on the theory that the United States is under moral obligation to grab the Philippines whether the people of this country want to be bothered with them or not.

IT is just eighteen years since the first Japanese newspaper was established and now there are in existance there 575 daily and weekly newspapers and thirty-five law and medical magazines, eleven scientific and a large number of religious journals.

IT is said that Walter Howard, one of the war correspondents of a New York newspaper, who has come back from Cuba, wrecked in health, has brought with him an expense account of $33,000. This will serve to show that getting war news is nearly as expensive as making it, and will explain the various little items beginning to appear in the newspapers about what the war has cost and is costing them. Apropos of this the Chicago morning papers give this very reason for raising the price from one to two cents per copy.

THE story that the powers may, to use a new phrase, "police" Spain by sending their warships to "protect the people against themselves," means that the nations will intervene to uphold the present dynasty as against the Carlists and the republicans. It seems hardly possible that fears are entertained of the latter. Spain is in no more danger of becoming a permanent republic than Thibet or Ashantee. The inhabitants of that interesting country not many years ago were calling out for an "absolute king," and though it may be a shock to the sentiment of the universal reign of the people to say so, the powers should see that they get what they asked for.

SHIP building companies which were tumbling over each other in their anxiety to bid for new battle ships do not display the same eagerness to secure contracts for building the new torpedo boats. They claim that the requirements of the government as to speed and general construction are so severe that there is a great risk in building these ships, subject to an official test for acceptance. They are willing to construct torpedo boats exactly according to the plan furnished by the navy department, but are unwilling to take any responsibility as to the result of these plans. The navy department originally advertised for bids to be opened on August 9, but the [illegible] bidders prompted an extension until August 16, and now there has been a postponement for a week. It begins to look as if the department would have to make some concessions to the builders, if it expects to get the new boats finished within any reasonable time.

SOME of Admiral Dewey's officers were rewarded for their behavior at Manila, not at the expense of a willing and grateful nation, as might so easily have been, but to the serious detriment of some of their fellow officers' chances for promotion. Captain Clark, of the Oregon, was one of these injured officers, and the New York Times is doubtless right in thinking this explains a rather curious sentence in the captain's report on the battle with Cervera's fleet. Speaking of his subordinates he says: "I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I append a list of the officers, with the stations that they occupied, hoping that this may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered." But, again, the sentence may be a sly dig at a certain notorious failure to mention names in the first official report of the same battle.

IT is going to be harder for the United States to get out of this war than it was to get into it. It is known what is to be done respecting Cuba, and it is known what is to be done respecting Porto Rico. Cuba is to be independent and the other island is to become the property in fee simple of the United States. Spain, in short, must take her flag and clear out from the western hemisphere. But what of the islands Dewey has seized and Merritt has gone over to conquer? The question of the Philippines is the really serious problem to grow out of the war. As regarded from some points of view it would perhaps be a good thing for the United States to hold the islands permanently, give them humane, progressive government and as much liberty as the natives may safely be entrusted to possess. But such a policy is a radical departure from all the sentiments and traditions of our government. It is almost plain that the majority of the thinking people of the United States are opposed to a policy that will force this country as a factor into the grave and dangerous disputes of the European powers in the far east. What to do with the Philippines is giving President McKinley and his advisors serious concern, as well it may. The destiny of the United States is hanging upon such decision as may be made.

Price.... Carnival —AT— Lehman's.

This season's Greatest Clearance Sale of Men's or Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings. Beginning Saturday July 23, up to and including July 30th.

Men's Linen Crash Suits, any one in the house $3 and $4 qualities, less than actual cost of material and manufacturing; during this sale at $1.95.

Any Straw Hat in the store, Men's, Boys' or Children's, not one reserved, at just 1-2 half regular price.

Men's Fancy Hosiery, plaids and stripes, 50 and 75c qualities; during this sale at 25c.

75 doz. Silk and Satin Teck Scarfs, not one worth less than 50c; during the sale, 25c.

The "Peyser" linen collar, guaranteed 4-ply and 2,100 linen, the equal of any 25c collar on the market; sale price 10c.

25 doz, Men's Work Shirts, 35 and 50 cent qualities; at 19 cents.

15 doz. Painter's Overalls, white, with bib, at 25 cents.

Odds and ends of our boys' shirt waist department, 35, 50 and 75 cent grades; come early and get the pick at 19 cents.

Any Boys' Knee Pants Suit in the store at $3.98; take your choice out of $5, $6 and $7 suits.

We are stuck on size 16 Negligee Shirts, with white neck band, link cuffs to match. We offer 10 dozen of this size, $1 and $1.50 quality; during this sale at 63 cents.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

FRANCE OUR FRIEND.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been the messenger of peace sent by Spain to America.

"As to the terms upon which peace will be arranged the French government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States will no longer be satisfied with the mere independence of Cuba, considering that the war has cost her considerable sacrifices. Consequently the French press, especially the Journal des Debates and the Temps, are already taking into account that important element in the settlement of peace.

"They only hope that America will not claim too much. Not that France feels envious, in view of the increased power of the United States; but simply because too onerous conditions on the part of America would make peace difficult. In fact, it deserves to be pointed out that France does not make any objection to the United States increasing either its strength or its dominions.

"The reason for a quiet feeling of France in this matter is that she is convinced that if such an increase in any way threatens any European power, she is not that power. Even the annexation of Hawaii, which gives to the United States an important position in the Pacific ocean, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting only of some little islands and French Guiana. Therefore she feels sure that the Americans, who she considers to be a practical people, will never think of having trouble with a great European power for such a trifling object.

"As to the Philippines, if those islands are to be lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably prefer having the Americans as next door neighbors, instead of any European or Asiatic power.

"Consequently what France wants, so far as the United States are concerned, is only a proper consideration of her commercial interests. In that respect she has been thoroughly reassured by the willingness the American government displayed on the occasion of the last commercial agreement, so she is full of confidence in the future."

State Convention Indianapolis, August 3-4, 1898.

The attention of delegates to the state republican convention is called to the arrangement made with the Wabash for a through car to Indianapolis, leaving Fort Wayne on the 12:35 noon train of Tuesday, August 2nd, and arriving at Indianapolis, via Peru, at 5 p. m. Round trip tickets $3.60, on sale August 2 and 3, good to return until August 5. Telephone No. 6. 28-4t

HIS WORD IS TRUTH.

Hear the Preaching of it in God's Holy Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow--Announcements.

St. Andrew's chapel, South Wayne avenue—Evening prayer and sermon at 5 p. m.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3:00 p. m., to be addressed by Rev. J. F. Bockman. Bible study at 4 p. m.

First Church of Christ Scientists hold services every Sunday morning at 10:30, in Odd Fellows' hall, No. 19 West Berry street.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on tomorrow will be Holy communion at 8 a. m. and morning prayer and sermon at 10:45 a. m.

Services in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. and Christain Endeavor at 7 p. m. Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie, minister.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor.—Subject of morning sermon, "Increase by Sacrifice." Evening, "A Great Supper."

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects—Morning, "Meditations on Life of Christ;" evening, "Why Jesus Died." Z. A. Harris, minister.

There will be regular service at Westminster church tomorrow, both morning and evening, conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Tomorrow night will be his farewell sermon to the people of Westminster.

Rev. L. L. Henson will preach his last sermon before his vacation, at the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning. In the evening there will be a Buffalo Pine Lake echo meeting participated in by several persons.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; Young People's alliance, 7 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m. There will be no evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30, by the pastor; Junior League meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15, and preaching by the pastor at 7:15.

South Congregational church—Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m. At 8 o'clock Rev. A. W. Ballinger, of the U. B. church, and the pastor will exchange. Good singing.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. The ladies of the C. W. B. M. will have charge of the evening service. An attractive program has been arranged. P. J. Rice, minister.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; sermon at 10:30 a. m.; classes at 12 m.; Junior league at 3 p. m.; Epworth league at 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m., subject, "Digging Wells."

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning devotion at 10:30 a. m.; at 7:45 p. m. Rev. Frame, of the South Congregational church, will preach. A male quartet will sing.

There will be a missionary sermon at the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, Sunday evening at 7:45 p. m. Rev. John Wesley will preach in the morning at 10 a. m. Subject, "Dress." Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. J. Russell, superintendent. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets.—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning, "Jerichos." Evening, "Gospel Confidence." Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 7. The union Temperance meeting to be given by the Epworth leagues is postponed.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching 10:30 a. m. Rev. Mr. Darling, of Chicago, Ill., will preach. General class meeting at 11:45 a. m.; Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m., by the pastor. Special music at each service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

AT WINONA PARK.

Rev. Sam Jones Addresses a Large Audience.

The Great Southern Revivalist at His Best --Some Snap Shots at the Politicians.

Sam Jones lectured to a large audience at Winona last night. The lecture was full of good things from beginning to end. His subject was, "Get There and Stay There." He said the great trouble with the people of America today was the great greed for money. In his experience the most miserable man today was the man burdened with the responsibility for wealth. The happiest man in the world today is the one who is earning an honest dollar for wife and children and goes to bed at night with a clear conscience. Some people are not satisfied until they do some great thing and are all the time after their friends to stand for them. "I never knew," said Mr. Jones, "what it was to stand for a person until I had lost $30,000." He had found that whenever one person began to stand for another that other usually wanted to lie down and not do any standing for himself at all. Now, when he was asked to stand for another he excused himself with the plea that he wanted to lie down himself awhile. "If I were mad at a fellow," said the lecturer, "I should try to get him to run for office. That is the quickest way to break him up. Some people say a man can go into politics and keep clean. I do not believe it. Can a hog go into a mudhole to wallow and come out clean? It ought to be different, but it isn't. If this country ever goes down it will go down from a great greed for office. Every other man you meet is looking for a soft snap. We are beginning to be a nation of calves—all want to suck at the public teat. Many of the people at Washington have been nursing there so long that they have no teeth." Mr. Jones said that in the last national campaign the candidate of the republican party was a good honest man and the candidate of the democratic party was also a good honest man, but that both were afraid to declare war on the great evil that was ruining the nation and that evil, he said, was the liquor traffic. More money, he pointed out, was spent for whisky last year than was issued by the United States government. "You may talk about silver and gold as political issues," the lecturer declared, "but this country will never have good times and uniform prosperity until the rum power is smashed. We want men and women today who know the right and are not ashamed to show their colors. Look well to your manhood. Know but one way and that the right way. The straight road is the nearest way anywhere. 'Tis much easier to tell the truth than a lie. If you tell a lie you have to go round the next day and fix it up. If I can see a man who is industrious, spends the evenings at home with his family, I can tell you that man's life will be full of good things. If I see a boy who is hanging around saloons and idling away his time, I can tell you what will become of that boy in ten years. He will be a disgrace to his friends and relatives. We want more life in everything. Some churches are so dead that the world can run by them while they are putting on their boots. The greatest blessing the Lord ever put into a community is a live preacher. That staid old preacher who goes into his pulpit with a bundle of writing paper and reads an essay to his congregation will never do much to fire his people with life." Mr. Jones closed his lecture with a strong plea to boys and girls to work for character and do nothing to injure their standing in the community. He counseled them gravely to remember that the greatest friend they ever had or would have in the world was mother, and never do anything to cause her heart to bleed. The greatest and grandest man in America was he who could look back in after years and say he had never caused his mother an hour of anxiety or a moment of pain.

Cincinnati and return for $1.50, via Grand Rapids and Indiana, Sunday, July 31st. Trains leave at 2:40 a. m., returning leave Cincinnati at 7 p. m. No change of cars. 26-5t

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

GOOSE EGGS FOR BOB.

Fort Wayne Has Some Fun With Gilks' Mud Hens.

Big Ed Herr Toyed With Them, While the Hoosiers Lambasted Kid Keenan's Curves--Notes.

The second game with Bob Gilks' Mud Hens was different from the first.

No better playing was ever done by any team than that by the Fort Waynes yesterday afternoon. There was as much difference between the game they put up and the one of the day before as there is between Wartax and Star Pointer. Ed Herr and "Kid" Keenan were opposing twirlers and the big blonde gave the little fellow a few pointers on how to win a ball game. Keenan pitched nice ball, too, until the fifth when two hits and a sacrifice earned a run for the Hoosiers. In the sixth, singles by Campbell, Flood and Belden, a scratch three-bagger by Patterson, which bounded bad and got away from Hartman, and Wetzel's failure to handle Griffin's grounder cleanly allowed four Hoosiers to sail over the rubber with runs enough to "cinch" the game. It was different with the Mud Hens. Smith made two singles off Herr and he was the only visitor to reach first base in six innings. Once he got as far as second. At the end of Fort Wayne's half of the seventh rain came down in torrents and Umpire Keefe called the game, which went back to even innings. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	3	0	1	0	0	0
Campbell c	3	1	1	4	0	0
Flood, m	3	1	1	1	0	0
Griffin, ss	3	1	0	2	2	0
Babb, 3b	3	1	2	3	2	0
Patterson, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	0
Belden, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Noreom, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Herr, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	26	5	8	18	7	0

TOLEDO.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hartman, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gilks, m	2	0	0	1	0	0
Beck, 2b	2	0	0	2	2	1
Myers, 1b	2	0	0	9	0	0
Smith, lf	2	0	2	3	0	0
McDonough, sb	2	0	0	3	2	0
Wetzel, ss	2	0	0	2	0	1
Arthur, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
Keenan, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	19	0	2	18	5	2

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Fisher. Three base hit—Patterson. Struck out—By Herr, 2; by Keenan, 2. Double play—Griffin to Patterson. Umpire—Keefe. Time of game—2:15.

Inter-state League.

DAYTON, 5; YOUNGSTOWN, 4.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 30.—Youngstown had a good lead until the third inning, when Dayton pounded Knepper hard and the locals went up in the air, failing to hit Streit. The score:

Dayton.....0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0— 5
Youngst'n ...3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4

Hits—Youngstown, 7; Dayton, 11. Errors—Youngstown, 1; Dayton, 1. Batteries—Youngstown, Knepper and Schrecongost; Dayton, Streit and Donahue.

NEW CASTLE, 6; SPRINGFIELD, 5.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 30.—Guese did remarkable work in the box and kept hits scattered. The runs of the visitors were principally made on the errors of the home team. Manager Lytle, of New Castle, made a clean home run. The score:

New Castle...0 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 0— 6
Springfield....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1— 5

Base Hits—New Castle, 11; Springfield, 9. Errors—New Castle, 3; Springfield, 3. Batteries—New Castle, Guese and Zinram; Springfield, Dolan and Graffius. Umpire—Colgan.

GRAND RAPIDS, 1; MANSFIELD, 0.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 30.—It was a pitchers' battle, and Grand Rapids' one run was made on errors at first and third. Mansfield had two men put out at the plate. The score:

Grand Rapids 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1
Mansfield ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Hits—Mansfield, 2; Grand Rapids, 3. Errors—Mansfield, 4; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Kellum and Belt; Carson and Cote.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
New York, 12; Louisville, 8.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 3 (ended by darkness).
Boston at St. Louis—rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 4.
Milwaukee, 11; St. Paul, 3.
Columbus, 6; St. Joseph, 3.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

A number of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Base Ball association met at the Randall hotel last evening and completed the organization of the company. It was shown that the indebtedness to be assumed including salaries to July 31 would be $880 and it was therefore determined to increase the capital stock to $1,500, not including the guarantee. The belief was general that with $600 or $700 in the treasury after the indebtedness was paid there could be no such thing as failure and business men would respond more liberally if they knew the team was a certainty and its affairs were in the hands of solid men. The following board of directors was chosen: Isadore Mautner, Frank J. Stutesman, H. C. Stites, Sid Hubbard and Frank Mohr. These gentlemen will have entire charge of the affairs of the club. Immediately after the meeting of stockholders adjourned the directors met and elected the following officers:

President—F. J. Stutesman.
Vice President—I. Mautner.
Secretary—Sid Hubbard.
Treasurer—Frank Mohr.
Playing Manager—Ed. O'Meara.

It was shown that the salary limit of the Fort Wayne club was $1,140 a month, away above what the league constitution allows, and it was determined to curtail. Hickey will be released and Patterson will be allowed to go to his home, O'Meara playing first base. This will leave eleven men, just as many as Mr. Strobel carries, and will cut the salary list to less than $1,000 a month. The directors found that more than one-half of the $1,500 had been subscribed, and now that a reliable organization has been perfected it is believed the balance of the shares can easily be disposed of. Many of the present shareholders will increase their holdings of stock. Another meeting will be held on the call of the board of directors.

NOTES.

The team will be home again next Thursday.

Dayton has signed a pitcher named Hagerty.

Youngstown has signed Joe Katz. He will play first base.

The Fort Waynes play a double header at Dayton to-morrow.

Bob Gilks says the Fort Waynes should be one, two, three with the present team.

Carrick, who twirled for Fort Wayne in 1896, has been signed by the New York league team.

The rain beat Fisher, Campbell and Flood out of singles. Each of the trio made a single in the first half of the seventh.

Babb's work at third was a feature. He made one great stop and throw and again ran away into left field and captured a fly ball.

Patterson has asked for a lay-off to go home and see his sick mother, who is in a precarious condition. O'Meara will play first base.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Lives Lost in a Lodging House Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A fire which broke out shortly after midnight in a three story frame building at 113 Oregon street, caused the loss of five lives and badly burned five persons, one of whom is not expected to survive.

The dead are: Kate Connolly, William White, Frank Kelly, Geo. Hansen, C. A. Holmes.

Mrs. Manuel Silva was badly burned and probably fatally injured internally.

The building was a cheap lodging house and most of the inmates were longshoremen and people who work along the water front. Being of wood, the structure burned like tinder and the victims were nearly all suffocated.

The property loss is not over $2,000. The explosion of an overturned lamp caused the fire.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

Free Rheumatism Cure.

Trial Package Free to all--Send for it--Tell Your Suffering Friends That They Can First Test Before They Part With Their Money.

A Genuine Rheumatism Specific That Cures Rheumatism No Matter if 20 Doctors Have Tried and Failed. It is a Marvelous Remedy.

Not a great doctor; not an eminent specialist; not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every-day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free a trial package of a remedy that cured him of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of others whose years of pain and suffering, helplessness and despair had well nigh sent to an untimely grave. It is a subject of great interest. Rheumatism is a most merciless demon. It spares neither the God-fearing nor the infidel. Born of the devil it seems to tantalize men's souls to see how much they can suffer and yet breathe the air that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafford, of Milton Mass., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic. He had suffered for many years. At times the pain would ease up a little and fill his heart with thankfulness that perhaps life would not be such a burden after all. But no sooner would he rejoice than a sudden change of the weather would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial reached him during one of these periodic spells and gave him such relief that he continued the remedy and was completely cured. Mr. Smith, the discoverer of the remedy, was an invalid as a result of rheumatism, the disease affecting his feet. At times he could barely hobble about, He experimented with all sorts of drugs and by great good luck, hit upon a combination that acted as a specific for the disease. At first he confined his efforts among those whom he personally knew, but in time the demand for his discovery became so great that he put the medicine up in regular form and has since sold it through the drug stores at $1.00 a box. But most people who suffer are convinced that there is no cure for rheumatism, and to offset this doubt Mr. Smith sends a trial package free that all may test it first and thus learn of its wonderful merit. Send your name and address to John A. Smith, 563 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail he will send prepaid a package of Gloria Tonic, a remedy that will cure any form of rheumatism, no matter how many doctors have tried and failed.

Foreigners as British Consuls.

With reference to a letter on this subject signed "Civis Britannicus" in our last issue, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor writes to us that when traveling in French Indo-China he had occasion to apply at Saigon for consular assistance. Our consul, he found, was an American, and the assistant who was sent with him to get justice done at the hands of the French authorities was actually a French subject, a Pondicherry Eurasian.—London Times.

THIS Series of War Pictures follows the Events of the War, presenting, by aid of photographer and artist, the deeds of valor of our Army and Navy .....

Uncle Sam Tells Young America How He Did It!

—THE—

SENTINEL'S WAR PICTURES

Will tell the whole world how he did it.

Our War Portfolio Presents

Photographs and drawings of Bombardments by our Men-of-War, and land attacks by our heroic citizen soldiers.

.....Comprising A.....

Pictorial Panorama of the Spanish-American War.

These books can be had at THIS OFFICE at 10c per copy or they will be mailed on receipt of price.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Now Ready.

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

ONLY ABOUT 20 DAYS MORE.

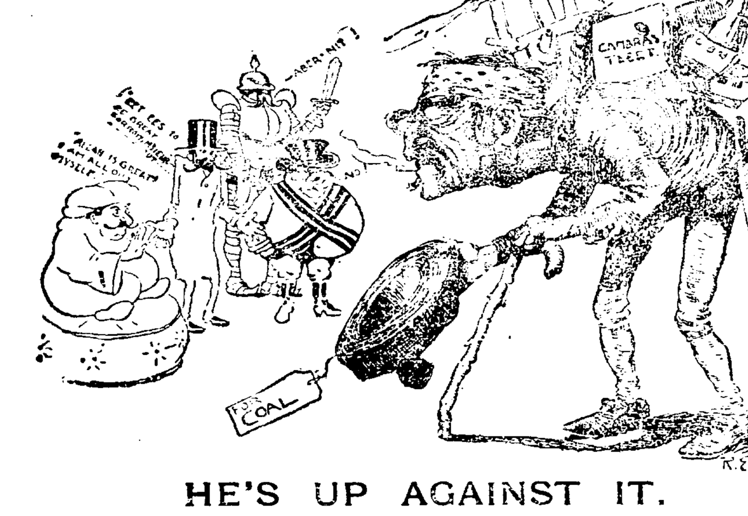
Our Sale Will Positively Close on AUGUST 15th.

REMEMBER!

Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods will be much higher next season, cost you double our present prices.

So Buy Now For Yourself and Boys.

All Goods At And Below Cost.

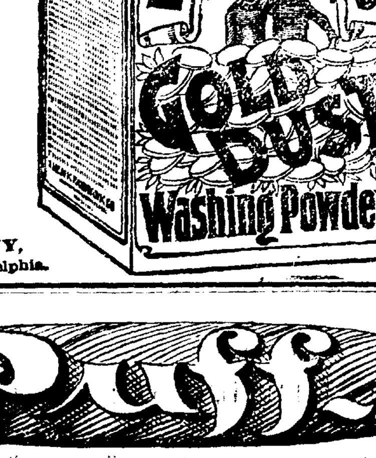


HE'S UP AGAINST IT.

—San Francisco Examiner.

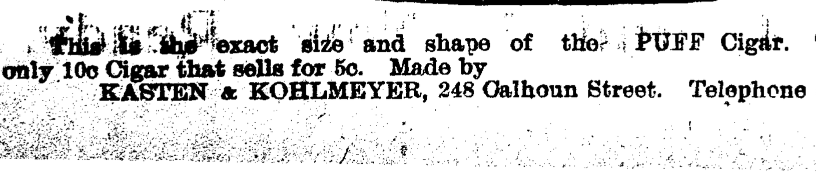
SOMETHING NEW

5¢



Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street. Telephone 535.

WABASH OUTING.

Three Hundred and Seventy-four Go to Detroit.

Rain Keeps Many Intending Excursionists at Home—The News of Shop and Rail.

Rain sadly interfered with the Wabash shopmen's excursion to Toledo and Detroit today. Yesterday morning indications pointed to a crowd of 600 and had the weather remained pleasant that number would have taken in the outing. Instead, however, there were only 374 tickets sold. The crowd was composed almost entirely of the shopmen and their wives and children. They apparently had no fear of the weather and were about as happy and jolly a crowd as ever embarked upon a pleasure trip.

General and Local Gossip.

Wabash Trainmaster C. E. Wells spent the night in the city.

Frank Walpole, Nickel Plate car repairer, is sick and off duty.

J. W. Anderson, a Pittsburg shopman, is in Lima, visiting friends.

Joseph Vail, carpenter at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, is sick.

Theodore Dobler, clerk in the Pittsburg round house, is still quite sick.

Local Engineer George Quidore, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a brief rest from his labors.

The Monon shops at Lafayette are running full time and give employment to 300 men.

The Electric corporation this morning shipped a forty-light arc dynamo to Morelia, Mex.

Fireman Leon Studer, who had a wrist sprained a week ago, has recovered. He is employed on the Nickel Plate.

Harry Fink, assistant yard master of the Pennsylvania, has returned home from the east. He will go on duty Monday.

After August 1 the general offices of the Detroit and Lima Northern, at present scattered, will all be concentrated at Detroit.

Frank Lauer, Pennsylvania car inspector, and his wife went down to Columbia City today to visit friends over Sunday.

B. Rutley, who spent a month with relatives in Michigan, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. He is a brakeman.

Nickel Plate Fireman John Ramsey was taken sick at Knox yesterday, and had to come home. He is in the local freight service.

Only the foundry part of the Bass works closed down today. The machine, boiler and blacksmith departments were in full operation.

Foreman J. C. Gehring, of the Wabash shop, and his wife went to Butler this afternoon to spend Sunday with his mother and sister.

John Rhinesmith came home last evening, much improved in health. For the past month he has been sojourning in northern Michigan.

Ed. O'Connell is again at his desk in the Pennsylvania offices. He has just returned from Petoskey, where he spent a week with Mrs. O'Connell and the baby.

The attaches of the offices in the Pittsburg depot building were shocked yesterday by lightning, which struck the electric light pole in front of the building.

A syndicate has purchased a considerable tract of land at Omaha, and is said to have purchased it in the interests of the Chicago Great Western, which it is understood will build to Omaha.

Foreman Isaac Wise, of the Pittsburg tank shop, has gone to Mansfield, Ohio. Last night he received a telegram stating that his brother, who was hurt badly several months ago, is in a critical condition.

Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will on August 1 start on an extended trip through the northwest, going to Winnipeg, British Columbia, and several of the Pacific coast states.

Frank Shunk was in the city several hours yesterday. He was on route to Lima, where he was called by the death of his father, notice of which appears elsewhere. Frank is a Pennsylvania car inspector located at Valparaiso.

The Fort Wayne Spoke company shipped a lot of wheel material to Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday. Allen county has the reputation of producing fine wheel timber. The Sandusky people say they can get no better anywhere.

The storm prostrated the Pennsylvania telegraph poles at Adams station for a distance of half a mile. The section men here and at Adams assisted the linemen in repairing the break and the work was completed by 8 o'clock last night.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen claims to have the largest membership of any of the railway organizations. Its disbursements to heirs of deceased members and the sick or injured for July and August will amount to about $70,000.

Andy Delay, night yard master of the Nickel Plate, has taken a three weeks' vacation, which he will spend in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He went to Bellevue, his old home, last night. G. L. Loudon is filling Mr. Delay's place in the yards.

As illustrating the wonderful growth of the traffic in dressed meats a railroad man points to the fact that there are now ten refrigerator cars in use where there was one a few years ago. And there are not enough cars today to handle the business.

Tonight Frederick Nagel severs his connection with the Wabash and retires to the enjoyment of the rest and comfort he is so justly entitled to. For forty-one years Mr. Nagel had charge of the store room at the Wabash shops. Monday morning James Hartnett assumes that office.

It is stated that the Pullman company is making more money out of the transportation of United States troops than the railroads. Every Pullman car that can be commanded has been in use for weeks, some which had been consigned to the scrap pile have been repaired and put into service.

Yesterday at Toronto C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, met and held a conference with Grand Chiefs Clark and Sargeant, of the conductors and firemen's brotherhoods, relative to rules recently formulated and put into service by those bodies. The meeting was harmonious.

General Passenger Agent Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, has hit upon the unique plan of fitting a train schedule by popular vote. He has sent broadcast, with a stamped envelope to be returned, a blank asking for the preferred time for a new twenty-four-hour train each way between Chicago and New York.

Another old railroad man has been called to his eternal home. J. H. Yost will be buried at Bucyrus tomorrow. He began his railway career as a chainman in the survey of the line known as the Ohio and Indiana road, now the middle portion of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. And he continued on the company's pay rolls up to the time of his death, having worked for it forty-seven years.

CAME ANYWAY.

Rain Could Not Discourage Findlay Excursionists.

Five Hundred Shopmen Come to Enjoy Robison Park—German Day Tomorrow—The Program.

Any time the Findlay road don't run a nice clean excursion into Robison park it is because there is a washout on the road or something of that kind. There was another one today, a shop excursion, and they came in with about 500 people. The train was about half an hour late on account of the numerous stops made and time consumed in picking up passengers. After the arrival of the train the excursionists put in several hours about the city down town and about noon began drifting to the park.

Tomorrow will be the big German day, and if all signs don't fail the largest Sunday crowd of the season will be seen at the park. There will be excursions on all the roads leading into the city. The Wabash will bring in a train from Toledo at 10:55, and from Lafayette at 10:45; Pennsylvania from Plymouth at 10:30 and from Lima at 10:20; the Findlay will get in at 10:30; the Lake Erie at 10:15, and the Lake Shore at 10:45. Nearly ever train will bring in one or more German singing societies, who will participate in the exercises in the grove. The program arranged by the six German societies of Fort Wayne, under whose auspices the affair is being run, is as follows:

Das Deutsche Lied..........Kalliwoda
Massenchor.
Waldeinsamkeit..........Ph. Orth
Sangerbund.
Nur du Allein..........Abt
Gesang Section das Turnverein Vorwarts.
Sangermarsch..........Kollner
Eintracht.
An das Vaterland..........Kreutzer
Liederkranz.
Ueber Berg und Thal..........Fittig
Grutli-Verein.
Schnick-Schnack..........Schreiner
Harmonia.
Schafer's Sonntag's Lied..........Kreutzer
Massenchor.

Other singing societies from the different cities which will be represented will arrange impromptu programs after arriving on the grounds. If the weather is at all favorable there is no queston but that one of the nicest crowds seen in Fort Wayne for many days will be here tomorrow. The German contingent of Fort Wayne will be out in full force and many private family parties have been arranged.

At the theate an entirely new bill will be given. John T. Powers the eccentric comedian will be the headliner, and he is good. He has been a leading comedian on the "legitimate" stage for a number of years and he makes a hit wherever he appears. Gordon and Vidocq, another eccentric comedy team, one of the best in the business, have also been engaged, and Barry and Hague will do one of the cleverest Irish comedy sketches seen at the park this season. Collins and Ray will do a refined comedy act and Powers and Hyde, a great hit in the east, will present a job lot of negro oddities, including the latest coon songs and a great cake walk.

After the show in the afternoon and evening the Park orchestra will render the following program at the band stand:

March—"Corps de Garde"..........Godfrey
"Hungarian Fantasia"..........Tobani
Patrol—"Crack Regiment"..........Tobani
Mazurka—"Bride's Flower"..........Ph. Fahrbach
Overture—"Twice in Italy"..........Rossini
Waltz—"The Skaters"..........Waldtenfel
March—"My Darktown Gal"..........Lee Johnson

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE ABBOTT WON.

He Makes Several New Records on the Cleveland Track.

Frank Bogash Won Two Heats in the 2:05 Pace, Which Was Won by Anaconda.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—World's records went glimmering on the Cleveland Driving company's track at the last day's races of the grand circuit meeting.

In winning the 2:10 trot The Abbott went the fastest three miles that have been trotted this year. Anaconda won the great 2:05 pace in a remarkable battle, first with Bumps and then with Frank Bogash. Kentucky Union went to beat the world's wagon record of 2:12¼, made by The Abbott at Hartford, July 4, and trotted the mile in 2:10¾. An hour later Grace Hastings trotted a mile to wagon in 2:09½. She was driven by her owner, Mr. Hubbinger, carried the required weight, and the time is record.

Although The Abbott won the three heats in the 2:10 trot in the easiest possible manner, they were the fastest three heats trotted on any track this year—2:08½, 2:09½, and 2:09¼. After Grace Hastings had gone her mile to wagon in 2:09½, Mr. Hamlin offered to bet $1,000 to $250 that he could hitch The Abbott to the same wagon and do a mile in 2:08. Rilma was played in the pools as a long-shot possibility. The Abbott, however, was far too fast to allow Rilma to repeat her sensational finishing performances of last year. In the third heat, which The Abbott stepped in 2:09¼, he was eight lengths ahead of Eagle Flannigan at the distance gate and jogged home like a farm horse.

The six candidates for the $2,000 purse for 2:19 pacers were not very well known to the plungers. Anne Lee was the favorite in the pools, but the persistent tip was Evangeline. When Anne Lee took the first heat in 2:12¼ word came down from the stable that Evangeline ought to do a mile in 2:10 on such a track. Thousands of dollars were wagered on her at good odds to take the race. She did grab off the second heat in 2:11½, but that finished her, and Anne Lee won the other two heats as she pleased.

Dione had no very great difficulty in winning the 2:14 trot, although he had eleven competitors. Red Bee, Wilbur and Caracalla were sent after her in turn and compelled her to go three very fast heats, but she was equal to the emergency. Pursued by Caracalla and Mediumwood in the third heat, she got in the 2:10 list of trotters by stepping the mile in 2:09½—in every way a remarkable mile.

Anaconda won the great pace after first beating out Bumps in two heats in the remarkable time of 2:04¾ and 2:05½, and then losing two to Frank Bogash in 2:05¼ and 2:09½. The last heat was paced in the dark. The summaries:

2:19 Trot: Purse, $2,000—The Abbott, (Geers) 1, 1, 1; Eagle Flannigan, (Hudson) 4, 2, 2; Pilot Boy, (Mell) 2, 3, 4; Dan Cupid, (McCarthy) 3, 4, 5; Rilma, (Benson) 5, 5, 3. Time—2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

2:10 Pace: Purse, $2,000—Anne Lee, (Hudson) 1, 5, 1, 1; Evangeline, (McLaughlin-Saunders) 3, 1, 2, 6; Silver Hal, (McDermott) 2, 2, 3, 2; William Harold, (Allen) 5, 3, 5, 3; Harry Woodbine, (J. Curry) 4, 4, 6, 4; Don Sphinx, (Speer) 6, 6, 4, 5. Time—2:12¼, 2:11½, 2:11¼, 2:14¾.

2:14 Class Trot; Purse, $2,000.—Dione, (McHenry) 1, 1, 1; Wilbur, (Hilgert) 4, 2, 4; Red Bee, (D. Wilson) 2, 4, 5; Caracalla, (Keyes) 8, 10, 2; Mediumwood, (Hudson) 10, 3, 3; Black Silk, (Bush) 5, 6, 8; Alrich, (Bowne) 9, 5, 6; Hastings, (Bocock) 6, 7, 10; Courier, (Nichols) 7, 9, 7; Thorn, (Brown) 12, 8, 9; Mountaineer, (Lapham) 11, 11, 11; John Nolan, (Speer) 3 ds. Time—2:10¾, 2:12¾, 2:09¼.

2:05 Pace; Purse, $2,000.—Anaconda, (McHenry) 1, 1, 2, 4, 1; Frank Bogash, (Bogash) 4, 5, 1, 1, 4; Ananias, (Keyes) 5, 6, 6, 2, 2; Bumps, (D. Wilson) 2, 2, 7, 6, 5; Brightlight (Bounds) 7, 7, 3, 3, 3; Pearl Onward, (Spear) 6, 4, 4, 5, 6; William Wallace Scribner, (Mull) 3, 3, 5, dr. Time—2:04¼, 2:05½, 2:05¼, 2:09½, 2:09¼.

W. C. T. U.

Red Letter Days—August 6, Literature and Franchise day.

In September we will have Mrs. Helen Bullock and daughter, of New York, spend a week in our city the guests of the union.

The business meeting of W. C. T. U. will be held in Westminster church, on Berry street, at 3 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

RAINS IN CAMP.

Plenty of Water for the Boys at Camp Thomas.

Owing to Wet Weather Drills are Suspended—Fine Meal Last Sunday—Notes.

The following interesting letter is received from THE SENTINEL correspondent at Chickamauga:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. VOL.
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.
July 27, '98.

To the Editor of the SENTINEL:

For the last week we have had an almost continual rain. We are to move our quarters to the place vacated by the Twenty-seventh battery, but so far, the steady down pour has given us no chance.

Monday we cleaned up the ground and Tuesday, between showers, moved the officers' tents; but we cannot move the rest until it stops raining long enough for the ground to dry.

Last night occurred the worst rain we have had. Several of the boys went on a detail to the mountain springs at McFarland's Gap for a load of water. The roads were so bad that on the return trip they had to make a long detour through Lytle and arrived in camp at midnight drenched to the skin.

Our guard house is on low ground and the guards have been driven out by the water after every heavy rain, so last night's guards got a number of cots which were given away by the Kentucky boys, when they left yesterday. They expected to keep dry on the cots, but the water rose so high last night, that it drove them from the cots. This morning, at reveille, it was raining so hard that roll call was omitted and the boys went to breakfast one at a time. Drill has been suspended for all this week and perhaps longer, if the rain doesn't stop.

General Grant's brigade, consisting of the First and Third Kentucky and the Fifth Illinois, left yesterday afternoon and today. This leaves us isolated, our nearest neighbors being the Ohio artillery, which is about one-third of a mile away; but the Georgia batteries will soon move up near us.

The wagon goes to Chattanooga once a week to buy extras for the mess, such as oatmeal, canned vegetables, cheese, etc. The menu for last Sunday's dinner at the "Lindeman cafe" was as follows:

Spring Chicken, Fried.
Salmon Salad.
Potatoes in Cream.
Green Peas, with Chicken Broth.
Peaches and Cream.
Bread and Butter.
Coffee.

Over at the headquarters of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, which has no canteen, but a sutler's store, they had for dinner bread without butter, potatoes, coffee and beef, which is the government ration. Some of their boys who were here to visit us, ate dinner with us, and said it was the first square meal, like they got at home, they had eaten since they had been here. There is no doubt as to how they would vote on the question of having a canteen, if it were put to a vote. Our meal all came from canteen profits, except the bread and coffee. Our boys are very well satisfied with the meals we have had since the present kitchen detail, under Chef Harry Lindman and First Cook Jack Fromuth, took charge of the cook shanty.

NOTES.

Corporal Andy Christon and Privates James Murphy and Charles Jocquel are guarding a spring used by a colored family over the hill west of us. They are camped in "pup" tents on the hillside, and are having as much fun as if they were camping at some Northern Indiana lake, except that there is no fishing. When they want to go hunting, they shoot mosquitos; they say they have not succeeded in capturing any alive yet. They want to hitch them up and haul water. There is an orchard near them and several cows come to the spring, so they have plenty of apples, peaches and milk. Murphy says he would like to stay all summer, if the canteen was not so far away.

Bugler Carpenter sprang a new one on Sergeant Dierkes the other day. He said: "Say, Ed, do you know why you are like a Spaniard?" Ed said, "No, why am I?" "Why, because if you can't shoot us, you can Dierkes (dirk us.)"

The recent rains have set the boys to hunting relics. Nearly everyone has found at least one bullet. Among the best relics found is one in the possession of Bert Richey. It is a shrapnel shell weighing nine pounds. It is evidently a spent shot, as it has never been exploded.

Considerable amusement was created among the boys the other day by a horse race between two little colored boys on the road in front of our quarters. Both had old, bony horses that from their looks were survivors of the last war. They both rode without saddles or bridles and the one on the bonier horse had an old spur fastened on his bare foot, but in spite of his vigorous use of it, the other boy beat him in three straight heats.

It seems to be a sort of epidemic among the boys, when they first get here, to raise some sort of whiskers. The old "vets," (as they call themselves, having been in service three months, July 26) have had it and most of them are cured; but the "rockies" have the fever now, and all sorts of growths may be seen, though some of them are not visible to the naked eye, Ed. Wefel's mustache, for instance, which he has petted for a month.

Phrot Ligget is one of the fellows who received a cot from the Kentucky boys. When he got it in the tent he found there was no room for it there, so he made a sort of shelter out of boards and slept under it in the pouring rain.

Corporal Clyde Whiteleather holds the watermelon eating record. He has helped to eat at least one melon each day since the season opened.

We have been eating in style since the other batteries left, for we got all their tables and benches and do not have to sit on the ground and use our knees as tables as we did before.

Charles Gumpper returned today from his furlough.

Private Solomon, of Company K, First Missouri, was here for dinner today, the guest of Joseph O'Connell.

As this is being written the Fifth Illinois, which marched so gaily to Rossville this morning, is straggling disconsolately back. For some reason the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana is to take its place.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Does the most work and the best work.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

A telegram received by Undertaker Schone last evening announced the death of Allen Shunk, at Lima. Mr. Shunk was formerly a resident of this city and was well known here. He was the father of Father Dominick Shunk and Frank Shunk, who was formerly in the drug business in this city, but who now lives in Wanatah. He leaves three daughters, one of whom is a Sister of the Precious Blood. He was seventy years old and his wife died two years ago. The remains will arrive in this city over the Pennsylvania road at 11:20 o'clock Monday, and will be taken direct to the Catholic cemetery where they will be interred.

HORMAN.

Maria Horman, wife of Fred Horman, of No. 8 Breck street, died at 6:15 this morning of pneumonia, aged thirty-eight years. She leaves four children.

SCHOPPMAN.

Edith, the six-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schoppman, of 231 Harmer street, died last night after a short illness.

ROHRER.

The funeral of Frank Rohrer will occur Sunday afternoon from the residence, 36 Wells street. The funeral will be under the auspices of the K. of P. lodge, of which he was a member.

FOWLER.

The funeral of Miss Clara Fowler occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease officiating. The ball-bearers were Messrs. S. B. Bond, J. D. Bond, John H. Bass, S. M. Foster, A. E. Hoffman and Col. R. S. Robertson.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending July 30:

Charles Hegerfeld, 4 months old, marasmus.

Conrad Schwehn, 73 years old, old age.

Frank H. Rohrer, 31 years old, consumption.

Hiram T. Riblet, 68 years old, accident.

Clara M. Fowler, 40 years old, stomach trouble.

James E. Schuler, 3 years old, brain trouble.

Sadie Blair, 24 years old, consumption.

Child of F. F. Markey, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Child of F. T. Sleeper, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Edith L. Schoppman, 6 months old, stomach trouble.

J. M. Yohey, 61 years old, paralysis.

William Heine, 68 years old, paralysis.

Maria Hormann, 38 years old, pneumonia.

Aloysius Hoffman, 9 months old, cholera infantum.

Joseph S. Laschman, 1 month old, summer complaint.

William Armel, 38 years old, accident.

Anthony Naught, 5 months old, summer complaint.

Allen F. Shunk, 78 years old, inflammatory rheumatism.

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Valor of American Troops Manifested on Many Bloody Fields.

The battles around Santiago, leading principally to the siege and capitulation of the city, have served again to demonstrate the valor, persistence and sagacity of the American soldier, and to prove that in fighting qualities our troops are the best in the world. Our country may depend upon the volunteers whose loyalty, and brawn, and bravery, and willingness to dare and do, constitute a wall of strength that no power of opposing nations can throw down, while intelligance, mercy and fullest appreciation of liberty make them invincible in war, and watchful, zealous and home-loving in peace. Our conflict with Spain has taught the younger generation especially the importance of studying our country's history, which will be found as interesting and heroic as that of Rome or Greece or England. A most effective aid to this duty may be found in "Our Nation in War," a portfolio of extraordinary value which THE SENTINEL is now distributing. This truly remarkable publication, 13¼x11 inches in size, is issued in parts of sixteen pages each, and is devoted to illustrating and briefly describing the greatest battles by land and sea, and the most astounding feats of heroism performed by our gallant soldiery in all the wars since that of 1776, including, of course, the battles with Spain. Can be had at this office at 10c per copy or they will be mailed on receipt of price. 26eod3t

Rome City Assembly Train July 27 to Aug. 10. Leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 p. m.; returning, leave Rome City at 11 p. m. 23eod9t

CHOOSE A QUEEN.

The Street Fair Committee Adopts the Plan of Paying Ten Cents a Vote.

The sub-committee on ball appointed by the general street fair committee, met last evening and discussed plans for the terpsichorean event. It has been decided to charge $3 a ticket. There will be bands for the two-step and orchestras for the waltzes.

The committee decided definitely how to choose the queen of the carnival. Next Monday coupon books will be given to the friends of the candidates. These books will each contain fifty votes and each ballot will cost the voter ten cents. Ballot boxes will be distributed in the prominent down town stores for the reception of these ballots. The books can be had on application at the carnival headquarters or of any member of the committee. They will be charged to the persons to whom they are issued and each book will be numbered. Each of these ballots will be provided with a blank space on which can be written the name of the candidate for queen. The ballot after the name has been written thereon can be deposited in any of the ballot boxes in the city. They will be collected regularly and properly credited by the carnival committee.

The record of the votes will be published at regular intervals. The person selling the coupons from the books can also keep a record of the ballots he or she sells for the favorite candidates. There can be no mistake made in counting the ballots. The voting contest at the public ballot boxes will close September 4, at 6 o'clock p. m. After that hour and until 9 o'clock ballots will be received at the headquarters of the association. After 9 o'clock and until 10 o'clock secret sealed ballots will be received by the committeee. The lucky contestant will be expected to select six maids of honor who are residents of Fort Wayne and six maids residing in the suburban towns within a radius of fifty miles and at the same time she will appoint twelve knights of honor, pages, ladies in waiting, etc.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following is the list of real estate transfers as reported by John C. Heller & Co.'s Abstract office:

CITY.

H. F. Thompson to Christina Tagtmeyer, lot 3 Thompson's sub, for $1,000.

John H. Bass to the Bass Foundry and Machine works, north ½ lot 138 and all of 141, Lewis' addition, for $3,750.

Ed. Seidel to Rosa Tresselt, north 5 feet lot 101, Old Plat, for $500.

TOWNSHIP.

J. E. K. France to Wm. Winget, lots 1 and 2, Colericksburg, for $100.

Jacob Harper to Martin Lauer, undivided ½ lot 7, in Sheldon, for $50.

Melinda Lanoir, Aristide J. and Alice Lanoir, undivided ½ north ½ west ¼ section 7, St. Joe township, for $1.

Rosina Salfrank to Louis Salfrank, part of southeast ¼ 60 acres, section 15, Marion township, for $500.

Rosina Salfrank to Louis Salfrank, part of southeast ¼ 20 acres, section 15, Marion township, for $500.

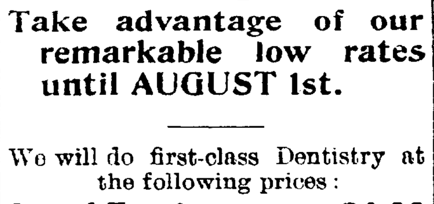
Rosina Salfrank to Henry Salfrank, 100 acres in section 15, Marion township, $1,500.

Easy to Become Saints in China.

It is possible for any Chinaman, or even any Chinese woman, to become a deity by paying for the honor. A few years ago a rich and devout Chinese lady died in Soochoo. Her friends thought that an apotheosis was no more than her due, and communicated with the priests, who interviewed the gods on the subject, and discovered that the god of the Left Little Toe-Nail had no wife. Now the devout lady is the goddess of the Left Little Toe-Nail.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA
To Chicago and return for $2.00, Sunday, July 31. Trains leave at 3:40 a. m. and 5:20 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 26-5t

Boston Dental Parlors.
74 Calhoun St.
Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.



Take advantage of our remarkable low rates until AUGUST 1st.

We will do first-class Dentistry at the following prices:

Set of Teeth	$4.00
Best (S. S. White's)	6.00
Gold Crowns, 22k Best	4.00
Porcelain Crowns	3.50
Bridge Work a Specialty	3.50
Gold Fillings	75c up
Silver Fillings	50c

TEETH EXTRACTED FREE OF CHARGE WHEN PLATES ARE ORDERED.

Vitalized air or gas given if desired. None but skilled operators to attend you. We run a legitimate and reliable Dental Parlor and do nothing but strictly first-class work. We give a Written Guarantee With all Work for 10 Years.

Hours 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays till 1 p. m. Lady Attendant.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of two. Apply at 17 W. Creighton ave.

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Auditor's office. 13tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3. Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—Girls at Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, at 39 West Washington street. Good place waiting for cook. 18-1m

WANTED—A customer for one of the best residence lots on East Wayne street; will be sold cheap on long time. Call corner Wayne and Lafayette streets. 21tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes; twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words; promptness and good work necessary; applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address, The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia. 22t12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—Three-room flat at 50 Harrison street. Inquire at L. M. Ninde, 42 W. Berry street. 19tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Brackinridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, with privilege of bath. Inquire at 21 West Jefferson St. 29t2

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 25 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3, Arcade, second floor front. 20tf

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT—Cottage of six rooms in good repair at 54 Jackson street, also two furnished rooms at 238 West Wayne St. Inquire at 238 West Wayne St. of R. A. Webb. 29t2

FOR RENT—House of 12 rooms, pantry, clothes closets, etc., barn, well, cistern, etc., opposite organ factory; suitable for boarders and warm meals for workmen in factory. Inquire of City Trucking Co. 21-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—The Star Hotel and Restaurant, on easy terms. For particlars call at Hotel. 28t3

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—A fine corner lot, 53x150, one of the very best locations on East Wayne street; the lot is large enough for two residences; will be sold at a bargain. Call at once, corner Wayne and Lafayette. 21tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove. China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for salecheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

PROFESSIONAL.

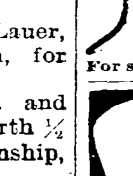
DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8. p. m

NOTICE!

You can get all kinds of bargains at 176 Calhoun Street,
GOLDSTINE'S
We buy anything and sell everything.

Culver Military Academy

Founded and endowed by H. H. Culver, St. Louis.
Culver, Indiana (Lake Maxinkuckee).
Military discipline, thorough academic training. New fire proof buildings, first class appointments, extensive grounds on a beautiful lake. U. S. A. officer. Best horses of Black Horse Troop. Elegant new riding hall. Exceptional advantages, yet inexpensive. Send for information to
Col. A. F. FLEET, A. M., LL. D., Supt.



LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

D. D. WEISELL,
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTIST
Painless Extracting
Dr. Geo. M. Fairfield, Asst.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

F. M. Smith & Co.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street

J. C. PELTIER,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
17 West Wayne Street.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.
Acknowledged the formost school of musical learning
Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago
Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution.
MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.
33d Season Begins Sept. 12, 1898.
CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING, HART CONWAY, Director has been added to the College. Catalogue Sent Free
uly 23t26

This Will be a Week

Where we crowd two important sales into one and make it bigger for it . . . .

The Week Before Inventory!

THE ALTERATION SALE.

All classes of summer goods will be reduced at a price that will make the inventory of them any easy job.

There will be bargains in all domestic cottons, prints, sheetings, shirtings, outings, tickings, ginghams, etc., a price decided enough for you to realize your bargain.

Low prices on muslin underwear. Prices low enough to woo you for the forsaking of home sewing. This includes Ladies' and Misses' Petticoats, gowns, drawers, corset covers, chemise, children's white dresses and skirts.

Housekeeping Linens come in for the touch of lower prices. Turkish Towels and Linen Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Quilts, etc. Shirt Waists, the needed kind—white. This week's climax in your favor—and they're new too and pretty.

75c Waists at 48c. **$1.25 Waists at 69c.**
$1.50 Waists at 89c. **$2.25 Waists at $1.48.**
$4.00 Waists at $2.00 and so on the entire line.

This week there'll be trouble for the Gents' Furnishing people. We've got to crowd up some so-called Men's Furnishing Goods. Shirts too, will be sold at a reduction in price.

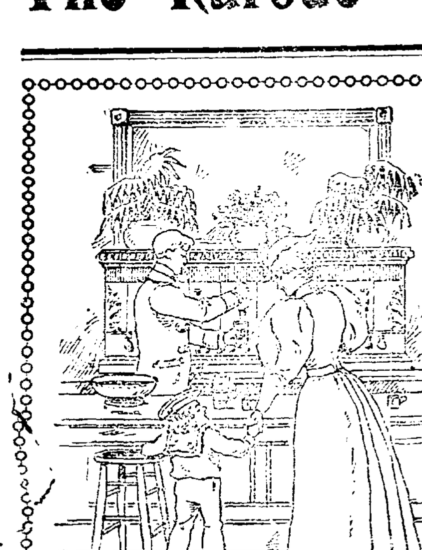
12c to 20c Organdies and Dimities, 6¼c a yard.

8⅓c Percales at 5c. 12c Percales at 8c.

There's splendid picking for Waists in the Silk department. Reduction in prices, small lengths at half. All Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Articles sold at a reduction.

Butterick's New Patterns are ready.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.



You Didn't Know it.

Well, now you do,
That we are dispensing the

BEST Ice Cream Soda Water IN THE CITY!

We have all the Delicious, Cool Drinks and the finest Fruit Flavors that our money can buy.

B. R. NOLL,
—DRUGGIST,—
11 E. Columbia St., and Cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,

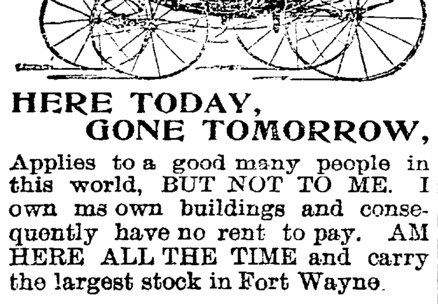
Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.

Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pickled Herring,
Caviar,
Cervelat and Salami Sausage.
Dill Pickles. Mustard.
Cider Vinegar and White Wheat Vinegar.

AT J. G. STRODEL,

13 Harrison Street.



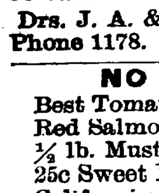
HERE TODAY,
GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own ms own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne.

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.



SAFE!

You are safe from the pain and trouble of toothache if you have your teeth attended to in time. Don't put it off! We can fill your teeth without pain and make them do good service for years at a small cost. Silver Fillings, 75c—Gold Fillings, $1.00 up—

Vitalized Air, 50c—Extracting, 25c.
Warranted Work.
Set of Teeth, $5.00. Best Set of Teeth, $8.00.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178.

NO ADVANCE!

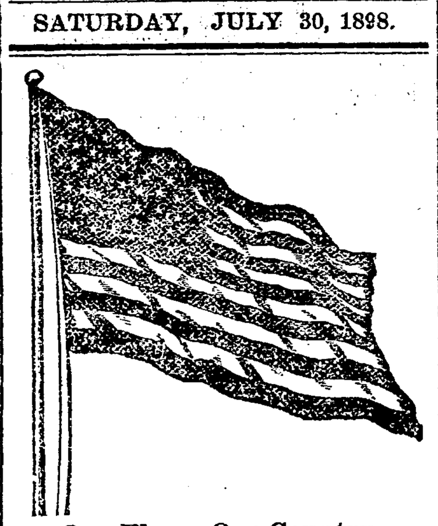
Best Tomatoes, 10c can.
Red Salmon, 10c can.
½ lb. Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
25c Sweet Pickles, 15c bottle.
California Apricots, 8c lb.
California Peaches, 5c lb.
S. GANZER.
287 East Lewis Street

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matured in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

FOR RENT.
True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - **No. 173.**
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - **No. 650.**

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL's thermometer registers as follows:

9 a. m.	70
12 noon	72
1 p. m.	75
2 p. m.	76
3 p. m.	77

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—For Indiana: Showers in south; fair in north portions tonight; Sunday, fair; variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Harry Fletcher leaves tonight for a visit in Coldwater, Mich.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club will take a run to Leo tomorrow.

Paul Stubnatzy, of Milwaukee, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Urban Hoffman.

Will Bohn and family have gone to Clear lake, where they will spend a week.

Mrs. E. Mathis, of Columbia City, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Annie Pricilla Emerson, of Des Moines, Iowa, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. A. Stockdale.

Douglas Fry, of Circleville, Ohio, is the guest of relatives, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Liebman, of West Wayne street.

Miss Annie Pricilla Emerson, of DesMoines, Ia., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stockdale, of Washington boulevard.

Miss Josephine Page entertained a few friends at dinner last evening in honor of Misses Grace Glenn and Angy Taylor.

Mrs. Carl White, of East Suttenfield street, who has been visiting relatives in Akron, Ohio, has returned home.

The ladies of the Grand Army met this afternoon with Mrs. Henry on West Jefferson street to prepare hospital supplies.

Mrs. Lacy and Mrs. Raines, who have been in the city for several days, returned yesterday to their homes in Montpelier.

A daughter is born to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lansworth, of Chicago. Mrs. Lansworth was formerly Miss Lewis, a teacher at Westminster seminary, this city.

The ladies of the Temple of the Golden Eagle will give an ice cream social at the Trentman block, at the corner of Calhoun and Washington streets, this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Jesse Brosius and Master Harry left for Syracuse yesterday to spend a week at Willow Grove cottage, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Michaels.

Two diphtheria cases were reported to Dr. Proegler, secretary of the county board of health, yesterday, by Dr. Greenwell, of Huntertown. They are the only cases of the disease in the town.

President H. F. Landeck, of the Walther league, and sister, Miss E. Landeck, and Miss C. Leidig, who have been guests at the George Dannensfolser home since the Walther league convention, left for home in Milwaukee today.

A. C. Gocke, the Broadway druggist, this morning received a choice lot of black bass from Rome City with the compliments of the "Jolly Six," who are camping there. The club is composed of Garrett Sweringen, Guy Colerick, Bert Foote, Clarence Hickman, Will Rabus and Cornelius Morganthaler. Ott Peters is a guest of the club this week.

Miss Elinor Bond held an informal reception at her home yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 6, in honor of her friend, Miss Harriet McLellan, of Madison. Miss Bertha Jackson and Miss Florence Barrett served ices. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers, pink being the prevailing color. Mrs. Bond and Mrs. S. D. Bond, of Indianapolis, assisted the young ladies in looking after their guests.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Allen Vesey returned today from a visit in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Crary, of Hicksville, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Andrew Ellison has returned from Lagrange, where he was the guest of relatives.

W. G. Carpenter and G. H. Pressler have returned from a ten days' outing at Clear Lake.

Miss Kittie Gaffney, of West Williams street, has returned from a two weeks visit in Decatur.

Mrs. Paul Mossman is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Seymour, in Norwalk, Ohio, this week.

Mell Keltner, foreman of the Findlay, Ohio, Republican, is in Fort Wayne visiting with W. A. Hall.

Rev. C. Riedel and Rev. P. Riedel have returned to their homes in Cayuga, Ill., and Bedford, Ohio, respectively.

Dr. N. R. Wenger returned last evening from a five months' trip to Europe. Rev. Leeper, who accompanied him, stopped in Pennsylvania to visit friends before returning to Fort Wayne.

George B. Fink and family, of Walton avenue, accompanied by Anna Glasser, left today for Cresline and Canton, Ohio, where they will spend several weeks with parents and friends.

Miss Greenwell and Mrs. Lyman, of Huntertown, and Miss Cleghorn, of Chicago, have been guests of Mrs. Clausmeier and Miss Mamie Clausmeier. Miss Cleghorn returned home today over the Nickel Plate.

Miss Clara Harding very pleasantly entertained the S. and M. club yesterday. The members spent the afternoon doing fancy work and at 6 o'clock a delicious supper was served. Music and games furnished entertainment for the evening.

Word has been received in this city that George Feustel, of company B, 157th regiment, had his shoulder blade broken while engaged in a friendly wrestling match with one of his comrades at Tampa, Fla. He will be incapacitated for duty for some time.

One of the most enjoyable card parties of the summer was given by Miss Helen Smyser at her home yesterday in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Herbert Gortner, of Goshen. Nasturtiums and geraniums formed the floral decorations. A delicious luncheon was served after the games. Mrs. Frank Brown and Mrs. Leroy Plummer won the prizes.

For Sale

On Easy paments

Or exchange for improved city property. 39 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire

A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily Sts

W. C. T. U.

Lunch Counter at the Entrance of Swinney Park.

Ice Cream, Lemonade, Cakes and Sandwiches for sale from 5 to 9 o'clock each evening. Stop and have something

Miss Alda Hood, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. Gruber, of Roanoke, visited in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loesch left last evening for George lake.

Mrs. J. E. Crane, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baltes have returned from their wedding trip.

Tom Barnes, of Lafayette, was the guest of Ronald Dawson Thursday.

Mrs. Schnelker and daughter, of New Haven, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loesch left yesterday for an outing at Lake George.

Mrs. A. L. Randall and children left for Rome City today, to occupy their cottage.

Evangelist Sam Jones was in the city last night and registered at the New Aveline.

Mrs. Ed. Wilson and children have returned from a two weeks' stay at Clear Lake.

Misses Clara and Celia Rissing, of Lakeside, went with the excursionists to Detroit today.

Miss Birdie Austin left Thursday for a trip to Montreal and will return via the St. Lawrence.

Miss Belle Barley, of Piqua, Ohio, is the guest of the family of Porter Cartwright, of DeWald street.

Mrs. C. G. Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alice Conover, of No. 67 Cass street.

Harry Metzger and family are visiting Edmund Walker, of Chicago, who has just returned from a tour of Europe.

Mrs. W. B. Link, of the north side, is entertaining her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Calhoun, of Cleveland.

Miss Love and Miss Hyde, of St. Louis, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stewart, returned home yesterday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, jr.—a ten-pound boy. Mr. Pfeiffer is interested in the Pfeiffer & Schlatter hardware store.

Miss Minnie Bender and Tena Waldschmidt, who have been visiting in Dayton, Ohio, have returned home, accompanied by Miss Helen Bender, as their guest.

The ladies' committee of the street fair association did not meet this afternoon, as was announced, but postponed the meeting until Tuesday afternoon at the headquarters.

The Fort Wayne Mutual Benefit association will hereafter meet in the rooms on the third floor of No. 140 Calhoun street. The first meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, August 2.

Last evening at her home, No. 226 West Superior street, Miss Goldie Suttenfield entertained a number of her friends. Music and songs were the principal features of the evening. All passed a very enjoyable evening.

On account of the rainstorm the social which was to have been given by the Ladies' society of Bethany church, in Swinney park yesterday, was postponed until this evening. The band from the Feeble Minded school will furnish the music.

Mrs. India Gillman returned to her home in St. Louis last evening. Mrs. Gillman is a daughter of Mrs. E. A. Stanton, of No. 151 Hanna street, and has been staying here since the funeral of her husband, which occurred early this month.

J. W. Cromwell and family have sold their home in Fort Wayne and have moved to the northern part of Michigan to permanently reside. Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell have been residents of Fort Wayne for many years and have a host of friends who will be very sorry to hear of their departure. Mr. Cromwell has engaged in the lumber business with his son.

Miss Bertha Mossman and May Meyers, of Columbia City, were tendered a reception by the members of the J. T. G. club at the home of Miss Maude Rhodes, on East Creighton avenue, Thursday evening. Miss Bessie Golden favored the guests with several beautiful classical pieces at the piano. Miss Bolton, the elocutionist, recited several comic recitations. An elaborate luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

Rose B. Johnson, of the Conservatory of Music, in this city, has received a Seattle newspaper giving full details of the tragic death in that city of her nephew, Prof. Arthur H. Beals, professor of philosophy and education in the University of Washington. Prof. Beals was attending a Red Cross reception aboard the steamer Arizona, lying at the dock in Seattle, when he plunged headlong to instant death down an open hatchway. Prof. Beals was only thirty-six years old, but was one of the most brilliant and eminent educators in the United States. He had held the presidency of three different colleges and was recently elected to a chair in the University of Washington. Prof. Beals visited in Fort Wayne two years ago and is well remembered by many persons who made his acquaintance at that time.

For This Afternoon.

Tomatoes Down to 7c Basket.

Gem Melons, 55c Basket.

Watermelons, 12 1-2c each.

Large Fancy Elberta Peaches, 27c basket.
Michigan Peaches, small baskets, 12½c.
Kentucky Red Plums, 5c qt.
Lawton Blackberries, 4c and 6c qt.
Michigan Whortleberries, 10c qt.
Bartlett Pears, 3 for 5c.
Tragedy Plums, 8c and 10c dozen.
Best Messina Lemons, 20c doz.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE SENTINEL sent to their address at 10 cents per week.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Hugh M. Beaver will spend Sunday at Avilla, Ind.

Miss Flora Griebel has gone to Chicago to visit Mrs. G. H. Schulte.

Miss Ella Schulte, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer.

Miss Emma A. Ryan, of Muncie, Ind., is in the city visiting with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Quidore, of 293 West Jefferson street, will spend Sunday at Monroeville, Ind.

J. P. Singleton, a prominent insurance adjuster of Louisville, Ky., is registered at the New Aveline.

A. W. Lewis, of New York, private secretary to R. T. McDonald, is the guest of the New Aveline hotel.

Mrs. Charles Marvin, of Findlay, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Flack, of 315 South Harrison street.

Misses Hattie and Edna Diether, of Griffith street, left today for Denver, Col., to spend about a month with their aunt.

The lad Bennett arrested the other day with a colored man, was yesterday sent to his parents in Grand Rapids by Superintendent Gorsline.

Harry Templar and his son, Wayne, are spending the day with friends in Toledo, Ohio. They went down there with the Wabash shopman.

Mrs. A. Ramsey was called to Ohio City on account of the death of her brother, F. P. Morris. Mr. Morris was a leading merchant of that place.

Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Mohler for a few days, yesterday afternoon left for a short visit in Lagrange.

There were three prisoners in police court this morning, two drunks and one vagrant. The drunks were sent to jail and the vagrant released. Two train climbers were arrested this morning by Detective Fox, of the Pennsylvania company.

Rev. J. S. Ainslie and family returned today from a delightful month's outing at Lake Gage, in Steuben county. They had exclusive use of a unique, old farm house, which they christened "Rob Roy Castle," and all the people in the vicinity now speak of the place under its new name.

Mrs. Captain Reese and Mrs. Lieutenant Fonner this morning informed THE SENTINEL that they cleared $250 at the social given on the Hamilton lawn last Wednesday evening. The ladies are greatly pleased at the success of the event and especially thankful for the liberal patronage of Fort Wayne people.

The outing of some of the traveling men for S. F. Bowser & Co. at Winona Lake yesterday was an enjoyable affair, as are all the affairs of a similar character given by Mr. Bowser. The party took dinner and supper at the hotel and a ride on the lake. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Neff, of Warsaw, officiated as chaperons and helped to make the day's pleasures all that could be desired. The gentlemen in the party from this city were accompanied by their wives.

The Happy New Year club, of the east end, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ersig, en East Jefferson street, last Thursday evening to remind Mrs. Ersig of the forty-first anniversary of her birth. The club spent the evening in a most royal manner, singing and music being the principal features. Miss Mamie, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ersig, and Mrs. E. Kampf rendered some fine music on the piano. At 12 o'clock a fine supper was served to those present.

James Dormer no longer ties to the old proverb that "lightning never strikes in the same place twice." Jim was out near Hesse Cassel fishing when the big storm came yesterday. He hied himself to shelter and while standing in a doorway saw a big walnut tree torn to splinters by lightning. A few minutes later there was a second stroke and this time the tree was completely annihilated. He tells the story for the truth and everybody who knows Mr. Dormer believes him.

TWO HUNDRED

Crates Fine, Smooth Acme Tomatoes, Down to 7c Basket, 25c Crate, at The Greatest Grocery.

Illinois Gem Melons Down to 60c Basket, at the Greatest.

Large Watermelons, only 15c each.
California German Prunes, 5c doz.
California Big Blue Plums, 10c doz.
California Bartlett Pears, 25c doz.
Late Sour Cherries, 5c quart; $1.50 bushel.
Lawton Blackberries, 5c quart; 75c case.
Big Blue Huckleberries, 9c quart.
Home Grown Celery, 18c doz.
2-lb can Excellent Corn, 6c.
3-lb can Excellent Tomatoes, 8c.
Fine Fat Spring Ducks, dressed, 10c lb.
Old and Spring Chickens at
THE GREATEST GROCERY

A REPLY TO SPAIN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

the complex warships of today can be effected.

It was also pointed out that under strict application of the neutrality laws, as urged by some writers, the United States might be prevented, in time of war, from taking its own coal from its own coaling station, though the same rule cannot be applied to a naval station, which would be held under an entirely different tenure.

The maintenance of a naval station would require more territory than a coaling station and the existence of a dock yard at Cavite has fixed the eyes of the naval war board upon that place as one ready made for our occupancy. A naval station involves some resident population to supply labor and some agricultural land is required to maintain this population, the extent of the territory depending entirely upon the size of the station and its importance. Some of the naval officers are urging, and the representations have been given weight, that the whole of the island of Luzon is not too large to support properly such a station as the United States will require. They point also to the difficulty that would be encountered in defending a station which did not occupy the whole of the island upon which it is located.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that there are several hundred thousand semi-barbarous inhabitants of Luzon whose government would oblige the United States to keep a considerable military and naval force always on and about the island without proper recompense.

The statement of General Merritt contained in his cablegram today that he probably would need all the troops that had been assigned to him was regarded as a little ominous of trouble to come, though whether this is to be with the natives or incident to the siege of Manila is not evident. The general's dispatch, it is supposed, was brought to Hong Kong on the British gunboat Plover and as he makes no mention of the reported surrender of Manila, although his undoubtedly is the latest from the Philippines, that report is now looked upon as at least premature. It is noticeable, too, that Admiral Dewey in his telegram made no reference to the reported surrender.

POMEROY WILL COME

Chicago Man Will Deliver the Labor Day Oration.

The Trades and Labor Council Declares in Favor of Municipal Ownership of Electric Light.

The Trades and Labor council held its regular meeting last evening and received the report of the Labor day committee. The contract to celebrate at Robison park was approved. The committee reported that W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, had been engaged to deliver the Labor day oration. Mr. Pomeroy is one of the great orators of the labor movement, and it was he who made the sensational welcoming address to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor when the convention met in Chicago in December, 1893.

The legislative committee reported back the resolution in favor of municipal ownership submitted by the delegates from the barbers' union. The preambles were stricken out and the bare resolution adopted. It declares for the municipal ownership of light in Fort Wayne and requests the board of works to use efforts to have a plant established in Fort Wayne. The resolution also favors allowing the citizens of Fort Wayne an opportunity to vote on the proposition at the coming fall election.

Buy Your Street Car Tickets at Sommers' Drug Store, 35 Calhoun St.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of street car tickets at the drug store of Sommers & Co., 35 Calhoun street. In addition to the regular tickets, which are sold in quantities of eleven for 50 cents, there have been placed on sale a special round-trip ticket to the park, which will be sold only as a matter of convenience, there being no reduction in the price. These tickets will prove convenient, especially on the return trip, as they will avoid any delay at the turnstiles.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

Hear the band play at Swinney park tonight.

See the Haviland China set to be given away at Ward's China store. 28-3t

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

FOR SALE.
A route on this paper. Inquire at 45 Hurd street. 28-tf

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

Attention, Bicyclists.

Your wheel will be checked free at the band concert and social at Swinney park this evening. If it rains, come to Bethany church and have a good time, anyway.

CASTLE HALL,
PHOENIX LODGE, No. 101, K. of P.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 30, 1898.

All members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 101, K. of P., are hereby notified to meet at their castle hall Sunday, July 31st, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., to take part in the funeral services over the remains of our deceased brother and knight, Frank N. Rohrer. All members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 116, K. of P., and sojourning brothers are cordially invited to participate in the services.

HARRY F. FRANCE,
K. of R. and S.
D. J. SHAW, C. C.

I. O. O. F. Funeral Notice.

All members of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room Sunday, July 31st, at 1 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frank N. Rohrer. We also invite Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, Concordia lodge No. 228, and all sojourning brothers to attend.

J. M. STOUDER, N. G.
F. W. KING, Secretary.

Notice, F. and A. M.

There will be a meeting of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. and A. M. at Masonic Temple Sunday at 1:30 p. m. to attend the funeral of our late brother, H. F. Riblett. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. Street cars will be furnished from the residence to Lindenwood and return.

F. E. STOUDER, Sec'y.
J. W. MCCAUSLAND, W. M.

Will the people who took the umbrella from the Aurentz candy store Thursday moruing, about 11 o'clock, kindly return the same to the candy store.

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

$2.00 to Chicago and return, via Pennsylvania, Sunday, July 31st. Trains leave at 3:40 a. m. and 5:20 a. m.

The Edmunds Electric Co. Reference—Anybody, everybody, yourself, if you ever had any dealings with them. 28t3

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Wanted Cisterns to Clean.

Will purify water and take out all dirt, leaving water in cistern. Inquire 108 Butler street, or 49 Taylor street. Mequery, Stockwell & Co.

Hear the Feeble Minded band play at the Bethany church social at Swinney park this evening. If it rains the social will be held at Bethany church.

Bethany Church band concert and social at Swinney park tonight. If it rains, come to Bethany church.

Fort Wayne DRIVING CLUB

EIGHTH Annual Meeting.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

2-year-old Pace, (Closed.) (Horse Review Stake.) $2,500
3-year-old Trot (Stake No. 55 Closed) 1,000
2:28 Class Trotting (Stake No. 56 Closed) 2,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

2:18 Class Trotting $1,500
3-year-old Pace (Stake No. 59 Closed) 1,000
2:24 Class Pacing (Stake No. 60 Closed) 2,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

2-year-old Trot (Closed.) (Horse Review Stake.) $7,500
2:14 Class Pacing (Stake No. 61 Closed) 2,000
2:10 Class Trotting (Stake No. 58 Closed) 2,000

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

2:05 Class Pacing $1,500
2:14 Class Trotting 1,500
2:11 Class Pacing 1,500
2:20 Class Trotting (Stake No. 57 Closed) 2,000

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

2:23 Class Trotting $1,500
2:08 Class Pacing 1,500
2:16 Class Pacing 1,500

HUMMER BAKING POWDER.

Try the wholesome Hummer Baking Powder if you do not already use it. It gives satisfaction and there is no purer, more efficient baking powder in the market.

Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

How's That?

GIVING THE WORKING MAN A CHANCE?

Of course we will do always, or anyone else who wants a chance to get good tools, builders', cabinet makers or household supplies at reasonable prices. We only deal in first-class tools, etc., that are manufactured of the best material and make. These war times will soon double prices and if you intend to use anything in the line of builders hardware or Art Glass, you should buy now and save money.

SPECIAL SALE.

Porcelain Lined Cooking Pots.

No. 8, at 25c. No. 9, at 35c.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

ONLY TWELVE DAYS.

I am determined to close out my entire stock of fine musical instruments in the next 12 days. Everything for sale, including furniture, fixtures, etc.

Pianos—former price $500. Now, $375.
Pianos—former price $275. Now $198.
One beautiful large size Mahogany Upright Piano—
Former price $300. Now, $168.

Harp attachments placed on all pianos free of charge. Organs at half price. Pianos and Organs sold on small monthly payments. All small musical instruments below cost. Sheet music and books almost given away. Get our prices before you buy anything in the musical line.

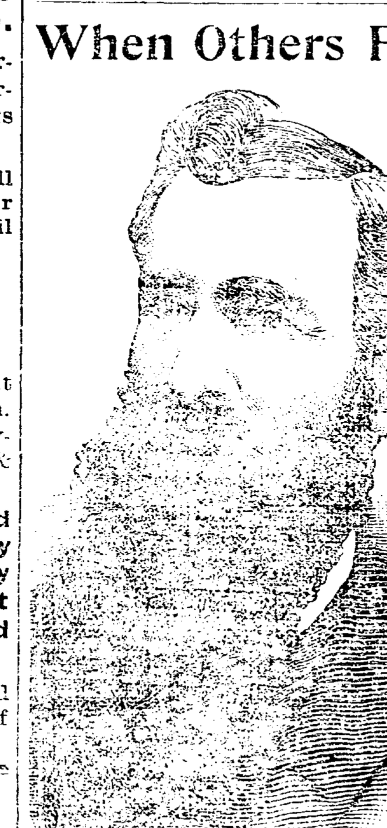
P. DICKINSON, 98 Calhoun St.

EBERSOLE PIANOS!

Best in—
TONE,
STYLE,
WORKMANSHIP.

Frank P. Long
34 EAST BERRY ST.

When Others Fail, Consult



Dr. Wenger,

So well and favorably known as America's Leading and Most Successful **SPECIALIST** for his many and wonderful cures in all

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and blood poison of every nature.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without Knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

135 Calhoun Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

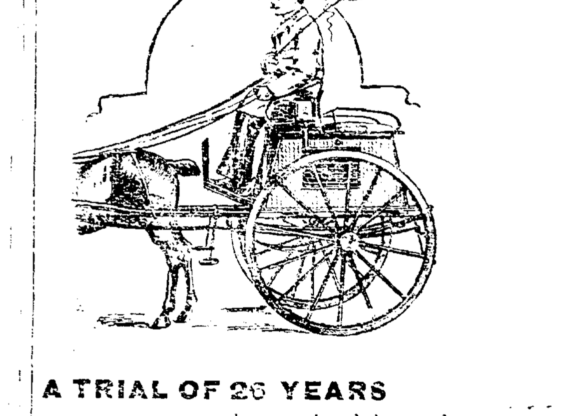
POWDER

For the complexion in all the different makes (except the poor kind.) They impart to the face the most delicate and rosy appearance.

We Quote the Following Prices:
Rogers & Gallet's, from 25c to $1.25.
Bourjois, from 25c to 50c.
Leichner's from 25c to 50c.
Levy's, 50c.
Mrs. Graham's, 50c.
Isabel Cassidy's, 50c.
Pozzoni's, 50c.
Tetlow's, 10c., 25c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.



A TRIAL OF 26 YEARS

has convinced the people that there isn't a place where better, easier riding vehicles can be bought. Experience has taught us long since to separate the wheat from the chaff. Our name is a synonim for durability and our prices have reached the limit of the market mercury.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

GERMAN DAY!

—AT—

ROBISON PARK

Sunday, July 31,

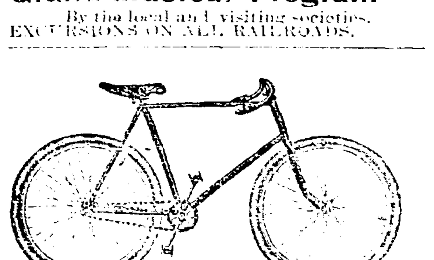
Under the Auspices of the

SIX GERMAN SOCIETIES

Of this city.

Grand Musical Program

By the local and visiting societies.
EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.



Guaranteed Bicycles $20.
CUT PRICE BICYCLE HOUSE,
31 CLINTON ST.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5–August 12.

JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $2.00.

For full announcement, address

Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

LOANS TO

Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

August 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1898.

Fort Wayne Driving Club's

PURSES $32,500!
225 FAST HORSES! 16 RACES!

8th ANNUAL RACE MEETING!

Watch The Papers For Programme.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRIZES AND BOUNTIES.

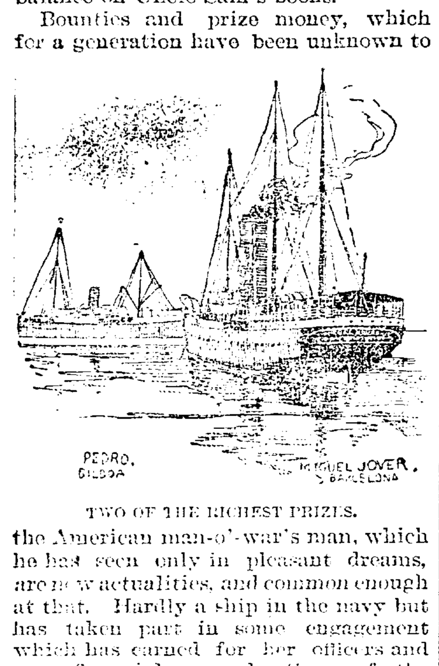
Uncle Sam Rewards Bravery In the Navy With Hard Cash.

MEANS DAINTIES FOR JACK TARS.

The Government Pays Liberally For Sunken Warships and Divides the Spoils of Captured Merchantmen—There Will Be High Living In Forecastle and Wardroom.

American Jack Tars are likely to live high for awhile after this war is over. There will be shore dainties a-plenty on the swinging tables of the fo'castle messes, and St. Louis bottled will give way to rich red wine on the tables in the wardroom. Jackie's future shore leaves will be high rolling dashes, for the Yankee tar of today has a big credit balance on Uncle Sam's books.

Bounties and prize money, which for a generation have been unknown to



TWO OF THE RICHEST PRIZES.

the American man-o'-war's man, which he has seen only in pleasant dreams, are now actualities, and common enough at that. Hardly a ship in the navy but has taken part in some engagement which has earned for her officers and men financial reward. Some of the crews have been fortunate enough to be entitled to both bounty and prize money.

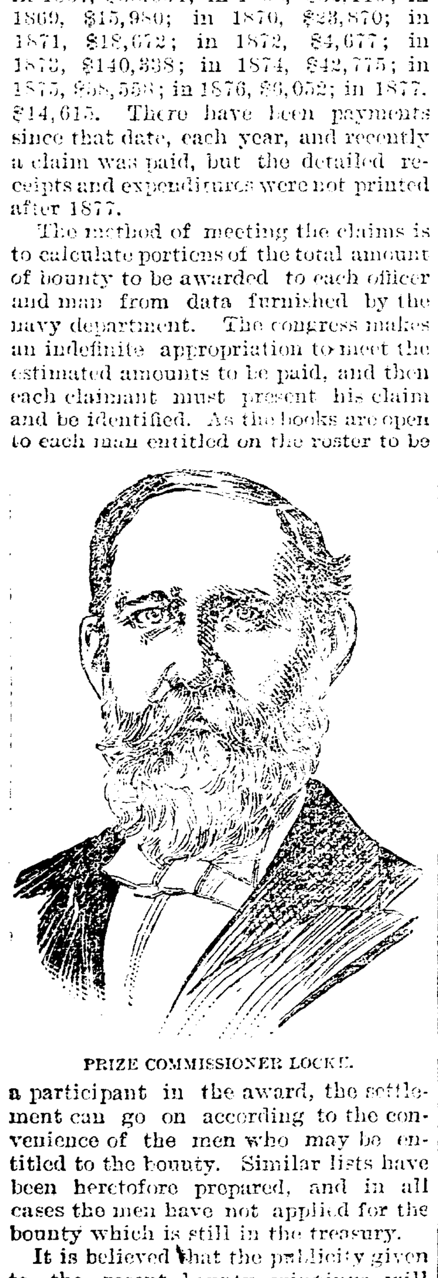
Bounty money is paid to the officers and crews of ships which sink, disable or destroy the warships of the enemy in battle. Prize money is paid for the capture of merchant ships flying the flag of a hostile country.

Of course there is more glory in winning bounty money. There will probably be divided among the men of Sampson's fleet as a reward for the destruction of Cervera's ships something like $250,000. Admiral Dewey and his men ought to participate in the distribution of about $300,000. These figures are by no means accurate, for to determine the exact amounts wise old naval sharps must figure and debate for months.

Perhaps you had imagined that the men in Dewey's fleet were already jingling their bounty money in their pockets. Nothing of the sort. There is too much red tape connected with the navy department for that. Why, only the other day it was stated that the department had just begun to reckon up its account with Dewey and his men. For that matter, the auditor of the treasury for the navy department is still paying bounties for the destruction of enemy's vessels during the civil war.

This bounty law was passed in 1864, and the first payments under it were made in 1865 when $7,682 was distributed. In 1866 there was paid $28,241; in 1867, $38,634; in 1868, $32,116; in 1869, $15,980; in 1870, $23,870; in 1871, $18,672; in 1872, $4,677; in 1873, $140,338; in 1874, $42,775; in 1875, $58,558; in 1876, $6,052; in 1877, $14,615. There have been payments since that date, each year, and recently a claim was paid, but the detailed receipts and expenditures were not printed after 1877.

The method of meeting the claims is to calculate portions of the total amount of bounty to be awarded to each officer and man from data furnished by the navy department. The congress makes an indefinite appropriation to meet the estimated amounts to be paid, and then each claimant must present his claim and be identified. As the books are open to each man entitled on the roster to be



PRIZE COMMISSIONER LOCKE.

a participant in the award, the settlement can go on according to the convenience of the men who may be entitled to the bounty. Similar lists have been heretofore prepared, and in all cases the men have not applied for the bounty which is still in the treasury.

It is believed that the publicity given to the recent bounty winnings will wake up many of the old claimants. If history repeats itself in the case of the men of the Asiatic squadron, some of Dewey's officers and men may be collecting their shares of the Manila bounty in 1922.

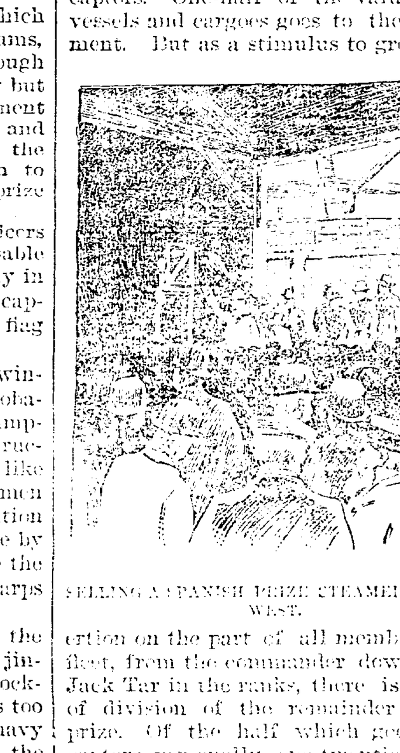
This law provides that if in a battle we sink or destroy or have to destroy because of the injuries she has sustained a warship of an enemy which is inferior in fighting force to the attacking ship in our fleet, the United States will pay to the officers and men of our successful fleet a bounty of $100 for each person on the enemy's ship, the amount to be divided the same as prize money. If the enemy's ship is of equal or superior force to ours, the bounty is $200. If the actual number of men on the hostile fleet is not known, an estimate is made according to the complement of men on one of our vessels of equal fighting force.

In Dewey's case there is the question of relative strength of the squadrons. The measure of strength, according to the law, is the fighting force of the ships. Gauged by the guns in the main battery of both fleets, the usual standard of fighting strength, the American squadron was the superior, having 53 guns to 41 of the Spanish. But the fight was not in the open sea. It was in a harbor where the American ships were under the fire of four batteries, mounting Krupp guns of from 8 to 13 inches caliber. The Spanish forts combined with the Spanish fleet certainly overmatched Dewey's squadron. If this condition be accepted, the men of the American fleet will be entitled to $200 a man instead of $100.

At Santiago the enemy's fleet was undoubtedly inferior in strength, so the minimum bounty will be paid. According to naval lists, the Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Maria Teresa and the torpedo catchers Furor and Pluton carried about 2,000 men. The Reina Mercedes carried perhaps 500 more. Assuming that these estimates of the forces on the ships are correct, the United States government will be prepared in due time to pay to certain officers and men $250,000.

The distribution is according to rank. Although Admiral Sampson did not arrive on the scene until the fight was all over, he was within signaling distance, and it will be he, and not Commodore Schley, who will get the lion's share of the bounty. His reward will amount to between $10,000 and $12,000, while some of the gunners who fired the shots that did the business will come in for as little as $25 apiece. But that's the way the world goes.

The methods of determining prize money are much simpler. Under the rules for the capture of prizeships the commander of a fleet, although he may be miles from the scene of action, is entitled to one-twentieth of half of the value of the prize which goes to the captors. One-half of the value of all vessels and cargoes goes to the government. But as a stimulus to greater ex-



SELLING A SPANISH PRIZE STEAMER AT KEY WEST.

ertion on the part of all members of a fleet, from the commander down to the Jack Tar in the ranks, there is a scale of division of the remainder of the prize. Of the half which goes to the captors personally one-twentieth part goes to the commanding officer of the fleet, one-hundredth to the fleet captain and the remainder to the men and officers of the capturing ships in proportion to the amount of their regular pay.

It is almost impossible to estimate accurately at this time what is the value of the ships and their cargoes which already have been captured by the United States fleet that is blockading Cuba. The captured vessels are of various ages, and the cargoes vary to such an extent that until they are sold under the hammer no one can know their real value. A conservative estimate places the amount of prize money coming to Admiral Sampson at near $40,000. He will be fairly well to do by the time the war is over.

Some of the Spanish steamers and vessels captured as prizes have already been sold at auction at Key West, and most of them brought good prices. Before a prize can be sold the vessel must be condemned by a prize court. The only court of this description now operating in the United States is the one at Key West, presided over by the Hon. James W. Locke, presiding judge of the Florida district. Judge Locke has had large experience in dealing with admiralty cases. In the last few years he has had numerous filibustering cases.

The naval representative among the prize commissioners is Commander J. K. Winn, retired. Commander Winn is one of the four officers who went into the navy from the merchant marine and was promoted to the regular service for distinguished efficiency and bravery. He has frequently served as a prize commissioner.

Jordan M. Phipps, another prize commissioner, is a leading lawyer of Key West. He recently became state senator. Mr. Phipps is a native of Tennessee. The third commissioner is Julius Otto, Esq., of Key West and is a member of the Florida bar. He was appointed to succeed J. Bowne Patterson, whom Judge Locke originally appointed. The clerk of the prize court, Mr. E. O. Locke, is a New Hampshire man and a graduate of the New Hampshire college, Dartmouth, in 1870. He practiced law in Key West until 1894, when he removed to Jacksonville.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

How shall we crown the men themselves have crowned
With crowns unknown in legends of the race?
How shall we add a luster to the deed
Of valor done by those who heard the cry
Oppression wrung from men on Cuban soil?
How shall we write it on the scutcheon of
Men's hearts, the joy and pride we feel in those
Who stood with Shafter on the bloody field?
Let knightly deeds of ancient days stand pale,
And let their voice be dumb; they cannot speak
In presence of this deed of chivalry.
What men ere left their native land, with no
Reward to win, and offered up their lives
To save an alien race? Not Gettysburg,
With all the glory of the strife which turned
The tide of war and made the nation one,
Can in that deed so bravely done compare
With Santiago and the men who fought
And died to save a stricken, alien race.
Write chivalry, and write it thrice as large
As e'er was writ the word since nations learned
The art of war, and write on glory's page
The names of Shafter and the men who stood
In phalanx strong far from their native land
To do a deed shall make our nation great.
Aye, write it large on fame's eternal scroll,
And tell it to the nations yet to be,
How Shafter and his men on Cuban soil
Risked life and limb in human charity.
God, lay thy hand with all restraining strength
Upon the statesman's arm who now in sight
Of deeds of valor done with greed would dare
Make merchandise of war and ask for spoils
Of freedom bought with price of heroes' blood
And prove that chivalry is chivalry
No more.

—Isaac C. Ketler in Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE MAN AT THE KEY

HE KEEPS THE ARMY IN TOUCH WITH THE NATION.

How Improvements In Military Telegraphy Were Utilized In Shafter's Cuban Campaign—The Field Operators Often Clicked Messages Within Range of Bullets.

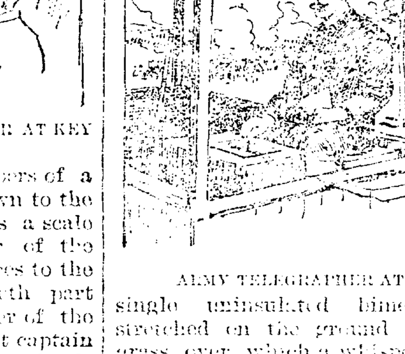
When Shafter's army moved up to Santiago, the telegraph wires followed the head of the column and kept unbroken communication with Washington. During the advance on the city the field telegraph station moved up with the field headquarters, and at times the men at the key clicked off messages while shells from the enemy's batteries snarled overhead. Such are some of the results of the improvements which have been made in army telegraphing.

No sooner had Shafter's army established a landing place at Baiquiri than connection by wire was made with Guantanamo, where the cable to Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, had been picked up. This put him in direct communication with Washington. As he drove the Spaniards before him men from the signal corps strung telegraph wires from the palm trees, and thus, like a huge spider spinning a single thread, the army left behind it a thin trail of singing wires.

Telegraph wire has been reduced so in weight that a man can transport two miles of insulated double conductor as rapidly as a column of cavalry can move. This includes the weight of the reel for paying out the wire, as well as of the wire itself. The flying field telegraph and telephone makes a kit weighing not to exceed 13 pounds, and this includes a diminutive Morse key and buzzer, so that messages can be sent simultaneously from both instruments.

We have at the head of our signal corps in General Greely an officer whose tastes are all in line with his professional specialty. Nothing delights him more than to experiment and invent new methods in electrical field work. In his report for 1894 he drew attention to the increasing value of the telephone in warfare, with a special reference to the war between China and Japan, which was then under way. All late wars, he said, indicate that electrical connections are indispensable to the success of any army operating on a base apart from the general telegraphic system.

He recorded the marvelous success of experiments made in the army with the



ARMY TELEGRAPHER AT WORK.

single uninsulated bimetallic wire stretched on the ground through wet grass, over which a whispered conversation was conducted through telephones half a mile apart. When the wire was partly buried, the telephone could not be held close to the ear without discomfort.

The war in the east furnished the general with an excellent object lesson just at that time when congress was in a particularly niggardly mood and was proposing to cut down appropriations to an extent which threatened to ruin the signal corps; for he was able to point to an instance where the Japanese signal and telegraph corps, on the day following the battle of Ping-Yang, ran into that city a flying telegraph line from Seoul, a distance of 70 miles.

Nowadays every commander of an army or a fleet has with him a small corps of men who not only understand the working of the telegraph key and read messages by sound, but are shrewd enough to do a thousand things in the way of repairing and emergency work which may be called for when no outside aid can be procured.

These men understand splicing wire and cable in any condition and amid any surroundings. They are of trained ingenuity in running down and locating breaks in the connection. They have enough sobriety of judgment to be able to play the censor if necessary on dispatches put into their hands to send. They are telegraphic geographers as well as everything else, having at their fingers' ends the directions and junctions of telegraph lines all over the earth, for it sometimes becomes of the very first importance to send a message to the other side of the enemy's country without actually passing through it.

The American civil war saw the greatest development of the military telegraph and gave to the world the example of its first systematic use. This was to have been foretold from knowledge of the inventive and time saving character of the nation. With us the extension of the silent and wonderful wires first assumed gigantic proportions.

One of the least of the things it did was to save the capital of Washington time and again. In 1862 all Federal headquarters were connected by wire with Fort Monroe, and the farthest stations of this system were just outside of the Confederate zone of fire. From April 25 to Nov. 15, 1861, 1,137 miles of military telegraph was built. There were 106 offices and 163 operators. During the war the construction reached 15,389 miles and 6,500,000 messages were sent at a cost of $3,219,400.

These lines were composed of insulated wire, often wound on a reel, which was attached to the back of a mule. It was spun out or taken up as the tide of battle advanced or receded. That is the method today for field work.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Then He Hated Her.

"Yes," he said, "I can trace my descent back for hundreds of years."

"I don't doubt it," she replied. "Your poor old ancestors are dead and of course can't help themselves."—Chicago News.

Carlyle's Estimate.

An artist who frequented Carlyle's house painted a picture of him in his dressing gown, smoking a pipe by the fireside, and Mrs. Carlyle in an armchair sitting opposite him. The picture was hung at one of the Royal academy's exhibitions, and, though not a striking work of art, was purchased by Lord Ashburton, Carlyle's friend, for £500. The delighted artist hurried off to the Carlyles, expecting congratulations on the sale and some manifestation of pleasure on their part at having such a value set on a picture of themselves and their domestic interior. He delivered his glad tidings, but all the response he received from Carlyle was, "Well, in my opinion, £500 was just £495 too much!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

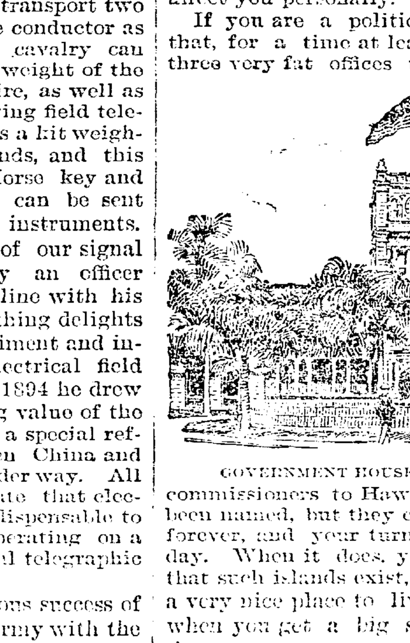
OUR ISLAND ANNEX.

SOME BRAND NEW FACTS ABOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Fine Opportunities For Business Men With Capital, Nice Place For Tourists With Time and Money, but a Poor Place For a Man Without a Job.

The stars and stripes once more float over the government house at Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Islands are at last a part of Uncle Sam's territory. Well, what of it? More than most of us realize as yet. It depends on your business and commercial interests whether the annexation of these Pacific islands will affect you personally.

If you are a politician, you realize that, for a time at least, there will be three very fat offices to be filled. The



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONOLULU.

commissioners to Hawaii have already been named, but they cannot hold office forever, and your turn may come some day. When it does, you will be glad that such islands exist, for Honolulu is a very nice place to live in, especially when you get a big salary for living there.

If you are interested in the refining of sugar, which you probably are not, the annexation of Hawaii means a lot to you.

If you are one of those fortunate people with time, money and a desire to travel, here is a new field. A limited number of tourists annually take a glimpse at Honolulu, generally on their way to the orient. But there is much to be seen in the Hawaiian Islands besides the capital city, and when enterprising Americans get to running winter resorts and steamer lines travel there will be very comfortable indeed.

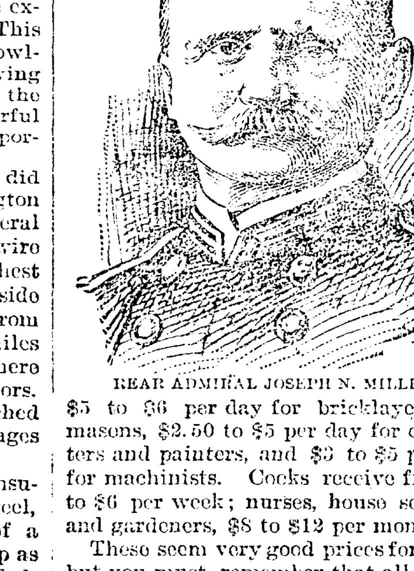
You can go by steamer from San Francisco to Honolulu in from six to seven days and your ticket will cost you $75 for first class or $25 for steerage, or you can take cabin passage on a fine sailing vessel and have a two weeks' trip for $40. There are about 70 miles of railroad lines on the island of Hawaii, but they are little used for passenger service.

If you are a business man with some capital, you will be interested to hear that Hawaii offers fine openings. At present there are few manufactories there, the principal industry being the management of plantations. Factories of the right kind would probably prove better than gold mines.

According to a recently published report by Consul General Haywood, Hawaii at present imports almost everything she uses, aside, of course, from sugar, coffee and fruits, attention having been almost exclusively given to the raising of sugar, all of which, aside from that consumed in the islands, is exported to the United States.

If you have only your two hands and no capital, stay away from Hawaii until you are offered a position there. The market for all kinds of labor is overstocked, and it would be very unwise for any one to visit the islands with no capital on the mere chance of obtaining employment.

Wages on the plantations, including house and firewood or room and board, range from $125 to $175 per month for engineers and sugar boilers, $50 to $100 per month for blacksmiths and carpenters, $40 to $75 per month for locomotive drivers, $100 to $175 per month for bookkeepers, $30 to $40 per month for teamsters. In Honolulu the rates are



REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

$5 to $6 per day for bricklayers and masons, $2.50 to $5 per day for carpenters and painters, and $3 to $5 per day for machinists. Cooks receive from $3 to $6 per week; nurses, house servants and gardeners, $8 to $12 per month.

These seem very good prices for labor, but you must remember that all manufactured goods are very expensive and that the cost of living as an American would want to live is quite high.

Rear Admiral Joseph Nelson Miller, who was sent by President McKinley to formally take possession of the islands, is in command of the Pacific squadron and has recently been stationed in the cruiser Philadelphia at San Francisco.

The rear admiral is fitted well for this honor not only by his rank and splendid record, but because he is highly esteemed by all classes in Hawaii. From August, 1897, to May of 1898 he was stationed at Honolulu to guard American interests. His course there was such as to win the highest praise from all parties in that then troubled little republic.

C. T. BAXTER.

CUBA'S GARDEN SPOT.

SANTIAGO PROVINCE OFFERS MUCH TO ENERGETIC AMERICANS.

In the Captured Territory an Enterprising Yankee Stands a Good Chance of Making a Fortune—Some of the Avenues to Wealth.

Santiago province, a large slice of which is now held by Uncle Sam, is one of the garden spots of Cuba. The district over which General Shafter holds sway as military governor comprises the eastern tip end of the island and it is probably, with the single exception of the famous tobacco raising region of Vuelta Abajo, the richest and most fertile section of Cuba.

Something like 25,000 young Americans have seen a good deal of Santiago province of late. They have viewed it under somewhat distracting circumstances, it is true, but without doubt many of those young volunteer soldiers have had their eyes open and have noted the business and commercial possibilities of the province. That some of them will eventually find their way back there is a foregone conclusion. Many will go with capital for investment and it is entirely probable that within the next few years the commercial ties between this end of the Pearl of the Antilles and the United States will be many and firmly knit.

Level headed young men who have fought the Spaniards and who are still wearing army uniforms may in the course of a few years be the owners of plantations, managers of factories or heads of big business concerns with offices in the city which they helped to capture. Many northern soldiers who fought in the Union army during the civil war settled in the south after peace was declared, and there is no reason why many American soldiers should not return to Cuba when the row is all over.

Nowhere on the island could an enterprising Yankee find better openings

TYPICAL CUBAN HOME, SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

than in the eastern end of Santiago. The rich alluvial soil has made it the chief sugar producing center in Cuba. The black soil has a varying depth of from 12 to 16 feet. Sugar cane has been growing there without replanting from 10 to 20 years, and two yearly crops of fine cane are raised with a minimum of labor and expense. Coffee does very well. A plantation matures in six years. Once producing, it is a small gold mine to its owner. Cattle do well and have proved very profitable.

The many possibilities with such a soil and climate do not need description. The province needs intelligent enterprise and push, and it will blossom with crops and prove one of the richest and most productive spots on earth—a new Klondike.

The forests of eastern Cuba are almost unexplored. They cover its mountain sides and abound in the choicest of tropical mahogany, hard cedar, lignum vitae and dyewoods.

The city of Santiago during the rains is almost cut off from the interior, save by a short and unimportant section of railway. It communicates by sea with neighboring ports on the island and ships to the world without sugar, coffee, dye and other woods, iron ore, manganese and fruits. To that outer world she looks for her daily bread, her foodstuffs, canned goods and the articles of everyday life and commerce. They come to her by water and have so come for nearly four centuries. Until railways develop the interior and communicate with other ports the highway to Santiago will still be by the open sea.

As to business enterprises on a small scale, there are innumerable openings in Cuba for men with a little money, but plenty of good judgment and energy. A few acres in market gardening, for example, with continuous crops from year to year, would perhaps yield the quickest and largest returns for the smallest amount invested. Chicken raising, too, has always been a strangely neglected industry in the West Indies. Fowls and eggs figure conspicuously every day in the Spanish-American menu, yet nobody in Cuba has ever gone into "the chicken business" with brooders and incubators, as so many do with profit in the United States.

The possibilities of mining in Santiago province cannot yet be accurately computed. Several large and wealthy companies have been operating to some extent in iron and copper and report that the mines are practically exhaustless.

The labor market which will be opened up by the development of the surrendered territory will necessarily be limited, but skilled mechanics of certain classes will be in demand. Machinists, electricians and engineers will find it a rich field. On the big sugar plantations much machinery is used, and more will be installed as soon as American push gets a chance. Yes, Santiago is bound to come to the front.

ANDREW DOWNS.

Well Qualified.

Materfamilias (to candidate for the post of cook)—Your general character is excellent, but before engaging you I must find out something more from your last mistress about your cooking of fancy dishes.

Candidate—Oh, you may make your mind easy on that point, mum. The last family I lived with was just gettin into society through their table.—Stray Stories.

Placing His Sympathy.

"I see the Spaniards at Matanzas are compelled to eat their mules to keep from starving," remarked the short man as he laid aside the paper.

"Yes, I was just reading about it," said the man with the chin whiskers. "It is too bad. I actually feel sorry for 'em."

"Who—the Spaniards?"

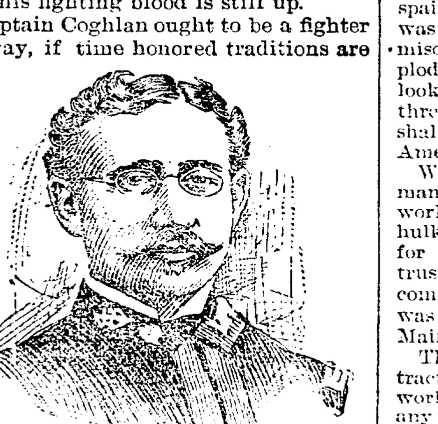
"No, the mules."—Detroit Free Press.

HE'S OF FIGHTING STOCK.

Hero of Subig Bay Is Irish by Descent and Kentuckian by Birth.

Captain Joseph B. Coghlan of the Raleigh, the man who drove the German warship Irene out of Subig bay and turned the Philippine insurgents loose on the Spanish defenders of Grande island, is fully qualified to sail and fight under such a commander as Admiral Dewey. His ship took an important part in the battle of Manila bay, and it seems that his fighting blood is still up.

Captain Coghlan ought to be a fighter anyway, if time honored traditions are



CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. COGHLAN.

to be considered, for he is not only of Irish descent, but is a native of Kentucky. No wonder the meddlesome Germans concluded to take their big warship out of the way of his guns.

Like many of the naval commanders who have recently played such important parts in the present war Captain Coghlan was graduated from the Naval academy at Annapolis just in time to receive a baptism of fire during the civil war. He was on the steam sloop Sacramento during the last year of the war, and after that served a couple of years with Captain Gridley on the Brooklyn. His service from that time took him consecutively to the Pawnee, the Guerriere, the Portsmouth, the Richmond, the Saugus, the Colorado, the Monongahela and the Adams. This was his first command. Afterward he was inspector of ordnance at League Island. His promotion to a captaincy came in 1896.

In person Captain Coghlan is stout and below medium height. He has the ready tongue which goes with the nationality from which he sprang, but he does not use it like one who has kissed the blarney stone. He is not only a voluble talker, but is a peculiarly trenchant writer. He has an ability of putting fire into a letter which has won him a place among letter writers of the navy—a place which all the officials recognize.

A FIGHTING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Dwight Galloupe, Who Was Wounded In Battle Before Santiago.

Even army chaplains, the sphere of whose duties is limited to attending to the spiritual needs of the troops and ministering to the wounded and dying, occasionally in the excitement of battle forget their peaceful character and mingle in the fray with all the courage and daring of old campaigners. A notable illustration of this military spirit, displayed by a clergyman, was furnished by the Rev. Dwight Galloupe, chaplain of the Ninth infantry, at the battle before Santiago.

He joined his regiment at Tampa, proceeded with it to Cuba, and after the landing marched with it to the front. Just before the battle of Santiago he received a sunstroke and was ordered to return to Siboney hospital, about eight miles distant. Soon after reaching there

REV. DWIGHT GALLOUPE.

he heard that the battle was raging, and then the wounded began to pour into the hospital. Seeing this, he started, sick as he was, to the front on foot. On regaining his regiment he first confined himself to the duties of his office, caring for the wounded as the battle progressed, but when he saw the men falling around him he tore the red cross from his arm and, snatching a rifle and cartridge belt from one of our fallen soldiers, began shooting like the rest. He fought with desperate courage until wounded by a shell which exploded near by. When he partially recovered from the effect of his injury, he joined the large procession of the wounded on their painful journey to the hospital, about ten miles distant. Thence Chaplain Galloupe was sent with other wounded to Atlanta, and from there proceeded to his home in Newark, N. J.

This fighting chaplain is the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Newark. After the declaration of war he offered his services to the president and was at once commissioned a post chaplain in the regular army. Although but 27 years old, Chaplain Galloupe's fame as a pulpit orator has spread throughout the country.

The double entry system of bookkeeping, now in common use, was first practiced in Italy in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

A Puzzler.

"I wonder how the jokers nowadays get hold of so many funny things to write?"

"That's no mystery. How the first fellow got hold of them is what puzzles me."—New York Truth.

SAVING THE WRECKS.

HOW UNCLE SAM WILL UNDO THE WORK OF SCHLEY'S GUNS.

Perhaps Three of Cervera's Finest Warships Will Yet Fly the American Flag. Methods of Raising Sunken Ships—Chief Constructor Hichborn's Plans.

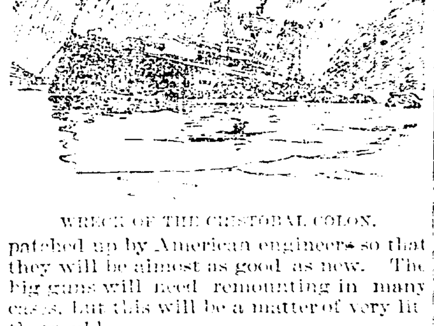
If West Indian hurricanes do not interfere, Yankee ingenuity and skill will yet save at least a part of the fine squadron with which Admiral Cervera sailed out of Santiago harbor on Sunday, July 3.

A big force of American mechanics, divers and ship repairers have been at work on the wrecks for nearly three weeks. They have plugged up the holes which the guns of Schley's ships punched in the sides of the fleeing enemy, they have pumped out the water which the vengeful and despairing Spaniards let in after all hope was lost, they have undone much of the mischief caused by bursting shells and exploding torpedoes and they are confidently looking forward to the time when at least three of Cervera's battered battleships shall sail into an American port flying the American colors.

With the energy and industry of so many beavers the wrecking crews are working on the dented, heat blistered hulks. Not having an equipment suitable for the enterprise, the government intrusted the work to the Merritt Wrecking company. This is the same concern which was engaged in stripping the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor.

The wrecking company is under contract to receive $800 a day as long as the work continues, but it is to be stopped at any time the government inspectors think best. As an incentive to expeditious work a large bonus will be given for every one of the wrecks which can be raised, patched up and delivered to the government safe in Norfolk harbor. As a tornado might at any time spoil all chances of saving the warships by driving them farther up on the coral reefs where they were beached, no time is being lost.

Captain Frank Sharp, who is in charge of the work for the wrecking company, recently expressed his belief that he could save not only the Cristobal Colon, which was the least injured of any vessel in the fleet, but the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa as well. They would be welcome additions to our navy, for Americans are confident that with Yankee gunners behind the big Spanish rifles as good exhibitions of marksmanship could be shown as that exhibited by Schley's men at Santiago. The hulls of all three vessels will need much repairing, of course, but they are well armored, and the cost of armor plate will make it worth while. Then their engines, which are Clyde made, will be



WRECK OF THE CRISTOBAL COLON.

patched up by American engineers so that they will be almost as good as new. The big guns will need remounting in many cases, but this will be a matter of very little trouble.

Perhaps some of the ships which Dewey sunk in Manila harbor may also be saved. Commodore Philip Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, seems to think so.

If Commodore Hichborn says this can be done, it is a foregone conclusion that it is possible, for the chief constructor of the navy is a man who speaks with the confidence born of a thorough practical acquaintance with the work before him.

The methods of raising sunken ships must vary largely according to existing circumstances, but they may be said broadly to depend upon three factors—first, the depth of water; second, the size and weight of the ship, and, third, the nature and extent of the injuries by which the ship was sunk.

Several methods might be employed for raising vessels. The first operation, in any case, would be to send down divers to make an examination and report their condition. In case the injuries should not be extensive, scows would be moored on each side of the wreck as it lies, with lifting apparatus of sufficient power to raise the immersed weight. The injuries to the exterior of the hull could then be temporarily closed by the divers and chains passed around under the vessel. She could then be raised until the top of the hatch coamings was above water, and the vessel pumped out.

Another method more likely to be used in case of extensive injury would be to sink pontoons or casks, provided with means for attachment to the hull of the sunken craft. A sufficient volume of these must be provided and judiciously located to supply sufficient buoyancy to float the vessel to the surface or as nearly as possible on an even keel. The wreck can then be towed into shallow water and operations for completing the salvage carried on to greater advantage.

Some of the smaller ships of the Manila fleet it would hardly pay to raise, as, for instance, the Marquise del Duero, a small iron gunboat of 500 tons displacement and 23 years old.

This problem of saving the sunken ships of the enemy comes directly before Commodore Hichborn. It is needless to say that just now he is a very busy man. He is peculiarly fitted for the work because of his many years of practical experience. Commodore Hichborn is a native of Charlestown, Mass., and is 59 years old. Perhaps it was his frequent visits to the Charlestown navy yard which influenced him in deciding what his life work should be. At any rate, he began to prepare himself for the navy early in life. After being graduated from the Boston High school he took a special course in ship construction supplementary to five years' tuition as shipwright's apprentice in the navy yard. Then he went to San Francisco, and after two years of service at the Mare Island navy yard he was made master shipwright at the age of 23. Since then his progress has been rapid, and if the Spanish wrecks are to fly our flag he is the man who can put them in shape to do it.

MARK MORRIS.

Helped by His Wife.

"Our friend Miller would have run through his property in a year if it hadn't been for his wife."

"Why, what did she do?"

"She ran through it herself."—Fliegende Blatter.

A Reflection.

"A throne," said the boy king, with the gravity becoming his station, "is very much like a bicycle."

"In what respect?" inquired the prime minister.

"Things go easily enough while you're on, but it's hard to dismount gracefully."—Washington Star.

The Question Decided.

Ned—Would you advise me to buy a yacht or a horse?

Ted—Well, it costs about $5,000 a year to run a yacht in style, while you can board a horse for $10 a week.

Ned—Then that settles it. I'll buy a bicycle.—New York Journal.

Still Attending to Business.

Head of the firm (to clerk who is late)—Jenkins, it is now a quarter past 9. What excuse have you—or did you spend the whole time in sleep?

Clerk—I'm sorry to say I did, but I dreamed about nothing but the office.—Stray Stories.

WAS HIT FOUR TIMES.

How Brigadier General Worth Earned Promotion at San Juan Hill.

When William S. Worth went to Cuba with Shafter's army less than six weeks ago he was a lieutenant colonel in the Thirteenth regular infantry and a whole man. He came back the other day with four bullet holes in his body and found that he had been made a brigadier general. It

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM S. WORTH.

was the heroic bravery displayed by General Worth in leading his command up San Juan hill which gained him his promotion.

As a lieutenant colonel he was not in command when the engagement was opened, but within ten minutes after the ball had begun Colonel Wikoff was killed, and then Lieutenant Colonel Worth took his place. His men had the center of the hill.

Colonel Worth was wounded twice in the right arm early in the engagement. One bullet pierced the arm just above the elbow and the other just below the shoulder. He clutched his sword in his left hand and led his men to the fresh attack. Shortly after this Mauser bullets struck Colonel Worth in the right and left breast. The bullets went clean through the body, leaving the colonel all in a heap and unconscious on the field. Orderly Keller saw him fall and ran to his assistance. Colonel Worth didn't know what had happened until Keller brought him around and told him. He looked dazed for a minute, then he said:

"Keller, just keep me on my feet. I'm behind the line."

While the orderly was bending over his chief a piece of shell struck him in the back, right on top of the cartridge belt, and gouged out a handful of flesh. Keller stuck by his colonel, and after awhile the two were carried off the field together.

General Worth is now recuperating at his quarters on Governors island. It is expected that he will recover. In speaking of the fight he says that in all his experience during the civil war and later during his Indian campaigns he never before saw such an exhibition of bravery.

"Talk about holding them," he says. "Why, an officer had to sprint to keep up with them."

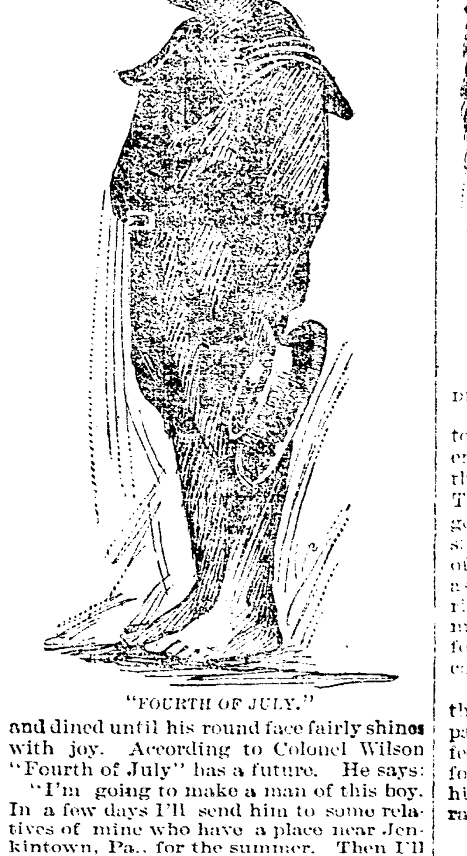
ONE LUCKY CUBAN.

A Youthful Refugee From Santiago Who Is In Clover.

Probably one of the most unique mementos of the Santiago campaign was that recently brought to New York from Cuba by Colonel Charles L. Wilson. The memento is nothing less than a 9-year-old colored boy who has been named "Fourth of July." Colonel Wilson is a member of the famous Manhattan club of New York and was delegated by the club to go to Cuba to present a stand of colors to the Seventy-first regiment. He found the colored boy running around among the American troops with no one to talk to. When the youngster found that the colonel could talk to him in his own language, he staid near him night and day.

After presenting the colors of the regiment Colonel Wilson prepared to return to New York. The boy wanted to accompany his friend, and Colonel Wilson, taking pity upon him, decided to bring him to New York and install him as mascot of the Manhattan club.

Since that happy hour "Fourth of July" has lived in clover. He has been petted



"FOURTH OF JULY."

and dined until his round face fairly shines with joy. According to Colonel Wilson "Fourth of July" has a future. He says:

"I'm going to make a man of this boy. In a few days I'll send him to some relatives of mine who have a place near Jenkintown, Pa., for the summer. Then I'll turn him over to Army Chaplain Devitt, who'll put him in some Roman Catholic institution and give him an education. He's a Roman Catholic, this boy, and a good one. All his relatives are dead. His father and mother died in Santiago just before our troops invested the place. He came out of Santiago with 6,000 other refugees, and when I got to our lines on July 4 he was running around among the troops."

At Santiago, as at Manila bay, the fact was again forcibly shown that the effectiveness of the modern navy lies in the man behind the guns.—Newark Advertiser.

MADRID IN WARTIME

A STARVING POPULACE ADDS TO THE TERRORS OF SPAIN'S CAPITAL.

How Mobs Are Dispersed and Bread Rioters Cleared From the Plazas—The Civil Guards Do the Work—Who and What They Are.

Spain's troubles are not all on the seas and on the field of battle. She has troubles at home, and they are not confined to political disturbances. The Spanish people who are neither soldiers, sailors nor politicians are causing them. They are disloyal enough in the midst of so many costly and fatal Spanish victories to wish

CIVIL GUARD DISPERSING A MADRID MOB.

to continue the practice of eating. Of course it is most thoughtless and selfish as well as unpatriotic to insist upon thrusting forward trivialities of this nature at such a time, but they are doing it. The result is that Madrid and some of the other cities are in a most unquiet state.

The conditions which have made it somewhat difficult and often impossible for the poorer classes of Spaniards to continue the custom of taking three meals a day, or even one, are due either directly or indirectly to the war with the "Yankee pigs." In the Spanish home ports lie the Spanish merchant vessels, not daring to venture out because of Watson's savage fleet. Therefore Spanish commerce is at a standstill. This means that Spanish factories and Spanish industries of almost every sort have been paralyzed. Little food is being brought into the country, and but little exporting is being done; hence thousands are idle.

Added to this is the fact that it is the poorer classes who bear the bulk of the war tax burden. The most oppressive of these war taxes are the octroi taxes, which are levied on products taken from the country districts into the cities, and vice versa. Thus the peasant who carries eggs, chickens and fruit into Madrid pays an octroi tax on each article at the city gates as he goes in, and if he buys anything in the city he is again taxed as he goes out. Naturally the prices which the peasant demands for his produce are higher than when he had no tax to pay. In the case of the very poor, who always had a hard time to get enough to eat, these prices are now practically prohibitive, and thousands in Madrid have been for weeks without the barest necessities of life.

Realizing that starving people are apt to be desperate the municipal government of Madrid has made efforts to keep the populace quiet by distributing food, and so the open plazas have been made the theaters of such scenes as are seldom witnessed in a European capital. Motley crowds of gaunt, hollow eyed Spaniards, old and young, throng the streets leading to the plazas and fight their way to the distributing booths, where diminutive rolls of bread, little parcels of pork, occasional potatoes and a few Spanish beans are doled out to the famished crowds. Under the broiling sun they stand for hours at a time waiting for their turn to come.

When the rush for the tables threatens to overwhelm the officials in charge, there is a call for the civil guards, and the troopers charge into the mob, cutting it up into sections and driving the people out of the square.

The civil guard is the finest and best equipped force forming part of the Spanish army. In a correct sense the guards are not soldiers, but are more of the nature of police. They are organized on a military plan. The organization consists of some 20,000 men, and in rural sections their special duty consists of protecting and guarding the country roads, even in the most wild and rugged provinces, so that a person can traverse Spain always under the vigilance of a civil guard.

Another branch of this fine force does ordinary police work in the cities and

DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO MADRID'S STARVING POOR.

towns. The officers and men receive higher pay than their comrades in the line, but theirs is a hazardous life the year around. This institution has an academy for sergeants and a college for young guards studying for promotion. The best youth of the farmer class are in this corps, and as the young men have to go through a rigid examination that their qualifications may fill the prescribed severe regulations for admission it may be justly called the corps d'elite of the Spanish army.

They look very fine and dashing, do these young guardsmen, as they gallop past, but doubtless the lean Spaniard who feels the flat of their sabers as a reward for his efforts to get enough bread to keep him alive feels something else than admiration for them.

S. R. MACDONALD.

War.

The slaughter was frightful.

The dead and dying were strewn about by thousands.

The crush of matter and the wreck of material bore testimony to the awful work that had been done.

But the end was not yet, for Mrs. O'Hoolihan, with her insect destroyer in hand, continued to pass to and fro among the detached pieces of furniture, slaying without mercy and spraying with a fierceness that betrayed long suffering and a grim determination to end it, even if the cost should mount up to a quarter.—Cleveland Leader.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 31.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xxi, 4-16. Memory Verses, 4-6—Golden Text, Ex. xx, 17—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

4. "And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken unto him, for he had said, I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers." Therefore like a sulky child he went to bed, turned his face to the wall and would not eat. It was a law in Israel that the prince should not take of the people's inheritance by oppression (Ezek. xlvi, 18), but Ahab seemed to know no law but his own will. He offered to buy the field from Naboth, but the inheritance of his fathers was more to Naboth than money. The Holy Spirit, by whom we are sealed, is the earnest of our inheritance (Eph. i, 13, 14). Are we desirous that He shall not be grieved by any misconduct of ours?

5, 6. "But Jezebel, his wife, came to him and said unto him, Why is thy spirit so sad that thou eatest no bread?" And he told her the cause. Contrast the sadness of heart of Neh. ii, 2, and of Dan. x, 2, 3, with this selfishness of Ahab. He should have been, like Nehemiah and Daniel, full of desire for the welfare of the kingdom and for the glory of God, but no such thoughts filled his mind. On the contrary, he was full of desire to add a little bit of property to that which he already possessed. He had not yet learned that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth (Luke xii, 15).

7. "And Jezebel, his wife, said unto him, Dost thou now govern the kingdom of Israel? Arise and eat bread and let thine heart be merry. I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth, the Jezreelite." The devil quickly suggests to his well trained servant his favorite method of removing those who are in his way, and she as quickly sees the whole thing as good as done and tells her husband that she will give him the desired field. There was none like Ahab who did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel, his wife, stirred up (verse 25). They coveted fields and took them by violence; they defrauded a man and his heritage (Mic. ii, 2).

8. "So she wrote letters in Ahab's name and sealed them with his seal, and sent the letters unto the elders and to the nobles that were in his city dwelling with Naboth." Which was worse, these or the death dealing letter of David the king in II Sam. xi, 14, 15? God is the judge. How much better the life giving letters of Esther and Mordecai in Esther vii, 7, 8! The Son of Man came to save, not to destroy, men's lives. The devil is the devourer and the destroyer.

9, 10. "And she wrote in the letters, saying, Proclaim a fast and set Naboth on high among the people, and set two men, sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him, saying, Thou didst blaspheme God and the king, and then carry him out and stone him that he may die." This is the devil's favorite pastime. He began it on Abel and has been at it ever since. He worked it vigorously with the little children in Israel about the time that Moses was born and with the children in Bethlehem when Christ was born. Through an unscrupulous woman he had John the Baptist beheaded and tried to kill Joseph in Egypt. When the time came, he was allowed to kill our Lord Himself. But in reference to this worst the devil can do to us we are told not to fear it. "Fear not them which kill the body" and "Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer" (Math. x, 28; Rev. ii, 10).

11, 12. "And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had sent unto them and as it was written in the letters which she had sent unto them." Perhaps they were indebted to her or to the king for the possessions they occupied However that may or may not have been, they evidently feared to disobey her orders. Those who fear not to do right at any cost, like Joseph and Daniel, did not abound in the high places in Naboth's town, nor do they abound in high places anywhere as a rule.

13. "And there came in two men, children of Belial, and sat before him, and the men of Belial witnessed against him, even against Naboth in the presence of the people, saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the king. Then they carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones that he died." No justice on earth for such as Naboth who dared to stand against the will of the king; no justice for Stephen or Paul; none for the Lord Jesus Himself when He stood in our place to deliver us from the hand of the enemy. But there is an abundant welcome for all such in heaven, and the time will come when their righteousness shall shine forth as the sun.

14. "Then they sent to Jezebel, saying, Naboth is stoned and is dead." It would seem from II Kings ix, 26, that his sons were stoned also. It is not according to Gen. iv, 10, that dead men tell no tales, for the voice of Abel's blood cried to God and the voice of every wrong thing on the earth is still crying to God, and He will yet see to it (Heb. ii, 11; James v, 4). Although God seems to keep silence and let men do as they please, yet He sees and notes everything, and it is written "Our God shall come and shall not keep silence, a fire shall devour before Him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him" (Ps. l, 3). As to the dead who die in the Lord, it is always blessed for them (Rev xiv, 13), for they rest from their labors, and their works follow.

15. "Jezebel said to Ahab, Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refused to give thee for money, for Naboth is not alive, but dead." The God of Naboth still lived, but of Him she took no account. Her heart said unto God, Depart from me. What can the Almighty do to me? (Job xxii, 17.) The devil offers many present possessions and enjoyments, pleasures of sin for a season, but the season is so short and the eternal consequences so fearful that were it not for the awful blindness he puts upon people there would not be so many to accept his costly pleasures. Contrast II Cor. iv, 4, with Heb. xi, 25, 26.

16. "And it came to pass when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahab rose up to go down to the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite to take possession of it." But now the Lord speaks. His servant is again commissioned to meet Ahab. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap, and Ahab is told that where dogs licked Naboth's blood they shall also lick his and shall actually eat up Jezebel, and so it came to pass just as the Lord said it would (chapter xxii, 38; II Kings ix, 35, 36).

To Help Young Rectors.

All Souls' Episcopal church, New York, has long had a small library containing books such as ministers desire for consultation in the preparation of sermons. It is now being enlarged, and has been made a loan library. Books are to be sent upon request to ministers everywhere, and without regard to denomination. The rector of All Souls', the Rev. Dr. R. Hober Newton, says he has a very vivid recollection of his early years as rector, when his salary was barely enough to feed and clothe him, leaving him nothing for mental recreation and growth. Having been given a fund for ministerial support, he put it into books such as ministers in places where large libraries may not be available, and working for stipends not admitting of the purchase of many books, might be glad to have.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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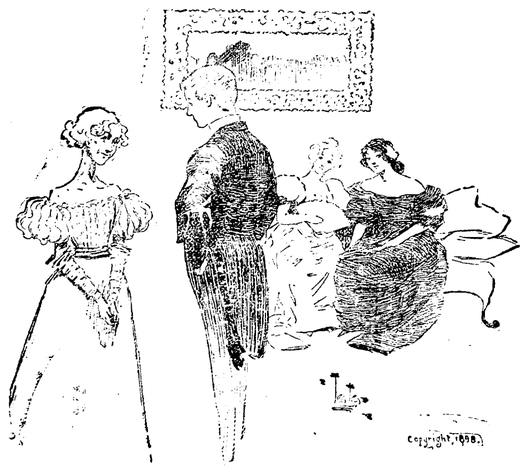
THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.



DRAWN BY CHARLES LESTER.

"He says she's the light of his eyes."
"H'm! Ark light?"

Mail Carrier in Ohio.

Miss Sadie Webb, of Porter township, Ohio, for two years has discharged personally her duties as contractor on the United States mail route No. 31,277, which takes in five thriving towns. Every day, except Sunday, she drives thirty-two miles, making 192 miles a week, and before her four years' term expires she will have reeled off 36,854 miles. Miss Webb is just out of her teens and is the pride of the county. Besides carrying the mails for four postoffices she buys all of the goods for four general stores in the villages along the route that she has to travel. She also carries passengers. She says she enjoys her work and gets a good living out of it.

Mission Work in Cuba.

The Episcopal work in Brazil is in charge of the American church missionary society, and that body, at its meeting last week, decided to take up again its mission work in Cuba. It has long maintained the only Protestant service on that island. This service is a mission in a suburb of Havana, and is in charge of a lay reader, the clergyman in charge having been driven out, and is now engaged in mission work among Cuban refugees in Tampa. The society has a church and a schoolhouse in Mantanzas, and both are so located that they are almost certain to be demolished in case Matanzas is bombarded by the American fleet.

HEROIC INCIDENTALS.

Some Side Lights on the American Fighting Man.

HOW HE ACTS WHEN HIS MAD IS UP

Sometimes, as In the Case of Wainwright, He Displays Audacious Courage—Valiant Noncombatants—A Surgeon and a Chaplain Who Unflinchingly Faced Bullets.

Overshadowed by the larger events of the war, there are some minor happenings which should not be overlooked or forgotten. They are the martial side lights which illuminate unexpected and surprising traits of the American fighting man. They show us that in all sorts of odd conditions our boys in blue are ready to rise to unheard of heights of valor.

These incidental heroics will form the most fascinating features of the yet

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT ON THE BRIDGE OF THE GLOUCESTER.

to be written history, although when the serious minded man of facts comes to tell of how we thrashed the Spanish in 1898, he will probably relegate them to the footnotes.

As satisfying as any of these incidentals is the account of the part taken in the naval engagement off Santiago by the little converted yacht Gloucester. With nothing more formidable than 6 pounder guns Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright steamed right into the thick of the muss. When the big Spanish battleships sailed out of the harbor, he began peppering away at them, like a boy with a putty blower tackling an armored knight. The appearance of the two formidable torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, those long, grim terrors with which the Spanish boasted that they would wipe our entire navy from the seas, was the occasion which Wainwright eagerly seized for distinguishing himself.

Ignoring the fact that a single shell from one of the big guns on the destroyers would have made kindling wood of his own tiny craft, he went for the Pluton and Terror as a wasp does for a lion. His activity was met with a storm of missiles of all kinds, but although the water around his boat was churned into foam by an iron shower he kept hammering away and getting into closer quarters with his antagonists. During the entire action he stood on the bridge and directed the fighting of his boat. With some help from the rest of the fleet he pounded away until both the destroyers were shattered hulks.

It was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of audacious bravery in naval annals. Probably no ship ever fought such an unequal fight and came off victorious. Of course it is too much to claim that Wainwright alone was responsible for the destruction of the destroyers, but it is wonderful enough that his boat should have taken any part in such a battle of giants. It is a fact, moreover, that the well directed fire from his 6 pounders did much to disable both the Pluton and the Terror.

But the navy is not winning all the glory by any means. The army is far from being short of heroes. The stories of some of those dashes which the vol-

SURGEON CHURCH WORKING UNDER FIRE.

unteers made up hill against storms of Mauser bullets will forever drown the old cries of "tin soldiers" which in days past were shouted after national guardsmen.

Even some of the noncombatants have perpetrated heroics. There was Surgeon Church, that young Washington doctor who calmly walked out between the firing lines at Juragua and dressed the wound of a fallen trooper with the Mauser bullets purring and whining all about him.

The wounded man was a private of Troop E who had made a dash toward the enemy and had been hit hard by a bullet. The place for surgeons is well back of the firing line. But that wasn't where Surgeon Church was. He had worked up until he was in the very forefront. He saw the man fall and went to his aid. Said Sergeant Ousler of the regular army in describing the act recently:

"The coolness of that young fellow has never half been told. While he was making an examination of his wounded comrade, paying no attention to the whistle of the bullets, a young private of the rough riders, who had been a college mate of Church at Princeton, yelled over to him from a distance of about 20 feet—he was in with half a dozen follows doing sharpshooters' work from behind a cluster of bushes—to ask how badly the patient was hurt. The young surgeon looked over his shoulder in the direction whence the private's voice proceeded, and he saw his former chum grinning in the bushes.

"'Why, you whelp,' said Church, with a comical grin on his face, 'how dare you be around here and not be killed!'

"Then he went on fixing the wounded man, and he remained right there with him until the arrival of the litter that he had sent to the rear for."

There is a story of a chaplain, too, which should be preserved. The scene was located on the hill overlooking Camp McCalla. Four of the marines killed in the first day's skirmishing were to be buried. Chaplain Jones of the Texas had come ashore to perform the solemn service.

One of the bodies was that of Dr. Gibbs, and he was buried dressed in the clothes, all booted as he was, he wore at the moment when the Mauser bullet crashed his brain. Some marines grouped themselves about the grave, and at the head of it stood the chaplain of the Texas. He had just begun to read the office for the dead, beginning, "I am the resurrection and the life," when a volley of musketry from the bushes brought every one to attention.

The marines threw themselves upon the grass, with rifles cocked, one eye on the enemy and the other on the open graves, but the chaplain stood erect, continuing his solemn service. The bullets whistled around him, but there was no tremor in his voice, and he moved his position only a step or two to one side. He read the service as calmly and as reverently as though he were in the peaceful cemetery near the church where he once preached not far from Pittsburg, and when he pronounced the last words he turned calmly and went to his place seemingly not realizing that he had stood both in the presence of death and in the certainty of it.

To hark back to the naval heroes, there is Ensign Powelson, whose work in this war will surely be rewarded sooner or later. Powelson first attracted attention during the Maine inquiry. It

BATTLE BURIAL OF MARINES.

was his expert testimony concerning the bent armor plates that fastened the guilt on Spain. When war was declared, he was transferred to the St. Paul, he having requested to be assigned to duty under his old commander, Captain Sigsbee.

It was the intention of the navy department to use the St. Paul as a scout ship, but she was provided with a few guns just as a matter of form. Captain Sigsbee determined to use these guns and waited for a chance. At last it came. He was snooping around off the harbor of San Juan when the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the cruiser Isabel came out to eat him up.

You will remember that the thrashing was reversed. After exchanging a few shots the Isabel sneaked back under the protection of the forts. The Terror was not fortunate enough to get away in time. She was still nearly five miles from the St. Paul when she saw her mistake and concluded to let the Yankees live, but the St. Paul steamed straight for her and began making the water boil all about the Spaniard.

The Terror managed to turn tail without injury, but as she was running for shore a 5 inch shrapnel shell struck her fair in the stern. For a single shot it did a terrific amount of damage. Two of her funnels were knocked down, her deckhouse was smashed, two engineers were killed, and 11 were injured. Besides this the engines were disabled, and in making its adieu the shell punched a big hole in the Terror's bottom plates.

This shot was fired at a distance of 8,500 yards away. The man in charge of the gun crew was Ensign Powelson, and the gunner was a hero of the name of Hartman. Here? Well, if a man who can plant a shot where he wants it at a distance of 4¾ miles is not a hero, will you please tell me who is?

And yet the tale is not half told. Many things happen away off at the front which are not heard of for weeks afterward. Some of them may never be told in print at all, but from these brief and unsatisfactory samples you may gather a faint idea of the kind of fighting man an American makes when his mad is really up.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS.

I saw a sweet young mother with
Her firstborn at her breast.
"And what's the baby's name?" I asked
Of her so richly blessed.
She looked at me with pity as
She proudly raised her head.
"We call him Dewey, sir, of course,"
In tender tones she said.

I met a dainty little girl
Who led a kitten by a string,
And as I stroked her head I asked,
"What do you call the pretty thing?"
She looked at me with wide blue eyes,
And as she went her way,
"I call my kitten Dewey, sir,"
I heard her sweetly say.

I met a curly headed boy
Who had a brindle pup,
"And what's your doggy's name?" I asked
As I held the creature up.
He gazed at me in wonder, and
He proudly cocked his head.
"I call him Dewey, sir, of course!"
He pityingly said.

I stopped beside a rustic stile
And heard a milkmaid sing a song.
"And what's your bossy's name?" I asked
The lassie as she came along.
She looked at me in mild surprise,
And as she strode away,
"Why, Dewey is her name, of course!"
I heard the maiden say.

—Cleveland Leader.

Prompt.

Hungry Tourist—Waiter, two eggs, please. Boil them four minutes.

Waiter—Yes, sir. Be ready in half a second, sir.—Tit-Bits.

BRIEF WAR NOTES.

Four of Garcia's starving soldiers died from overeating after joining the American forces.

Sergeant Hallett Alsop Borrowe of the rough riders is in charge of a dynamite gun in the van of Shafter's troops near Santiago.

By order of Admiral Sampson the flying squadron under Commodore Schley has been merged into the fleet under the admiral's command.

General Roy Stone of General Miles' staff has designed a new tent which will enable the troops to sleep over instead of on the ground. It is likely that it will be adopted by the army.

General Joseph Wheeler in his official report of the battle of La Quasina praises Colonel Young, Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and the men of their commands for coolness and bravery. The battle was not the result of an ambush, but was deliberately planned.

Troubles of a Pastor's Wife

This woman was peculiarly afflicted; physicians could do nothing to relieve her, yet she was cured in a simple way. She now sends a message to suffering humanity which should be helpful.

Probably no other woman ever suffered just as Mrs. Adams did, the wife of Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Christian church at Blandinsville, Ill. Physicians were baffled by her ailment, and for years she was compelled to live a life of torture.

To-day she is well and the story of her suffering and recovery will touch a responsive cord in the heart of every woman.

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "my health began to fail. The first trouble I noticed was with my stomach; food did not agree with me, and my appetite failed until I could scarcely eat.

"I would begin to bloat before I was through with a meal, and the food felt like a stone in my stomach.

"After eating I would have pains in my stomach with a smothered feeling which would finally extend into my throat and chest accompanied by a choking sensation.

"I began to bloat all over and my hands and feet commenced swelling until I thought I had dropsy.

"In a short time I had pain and soreness in my left side which extended across my back accompanied by dizziness, and then followed severe paroxysms of pain extending from the lower part of my stomach into the region of my heart.

"During these spells a hard ridge as large as my arm would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"I had a feeling of heaviness in my head and at times could scarcely hold it up or keep my eyes open, yet when night came I could not sleep.

"I also suffered intensely from female trouble.

"I doctored with ten different physicians, but was not benefited. No two of the doctors diagnosed my case the same.

"One day my husband noticed an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the newspaper, and induced me to try the pills.

"I began taking them, but experienced no relief until I had used the sixth box. I continued taking them and after using eleven boxes was greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right hand and arm. My hand hurt so at times, tingling and burning, that I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away.

"I now know what it means to eat a good meal without suffering afterwards, and enjoy a good night's rest.

"I am again able to do my work, and have done more this summer than in all the last four years put together.

"I feel safe in saying that it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and consider it my duty to let people know what these pills have done for me, as it may be the means of relief for others who are suffering."

Diseases strange to physicians; symptoms that defied diagnosis, have succumbed to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Druggists everywhere consider them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Twofers Were Good Enough.

This is one of the late Thomas Keene's stories: "For ten years I bought all of my theatrical costumes from one dealer, and, as during much of that time I was playing many new parts in the old California theater stock company of San Francisco, my trade was a matter of considerable importance. When I was about to leave the slope and come East I went to make a final order and bid my costumer goodby. 'I'm very sorry you're going,' he said. 'Here, Jake!' calling to a clerk, 'run out and get Mr. Keene a good quarter-of-a-dollar cigar.' As Jake started, my costumer whispered behind his hand: 'Two for a quarter, Jake; two for a quarter.'"

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

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AS TO SECTARIANISM.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discusses Its Origin, Evils and Benefits.

Bigotry the Child of Ignorance and Intolerance and a Hindrance to the Triumph of the Gospel—Denominational Missions.

In the following sermon Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage shows what sectarianism really is, its origin, evil and cure. The text is:

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan.—Judges x., ii., 6.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and sibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet, that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the River Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites had a brogue of their own, and when they tried to say "shibboleth" always left out the sound of the "h." When it was asked that they say shibboleth they said sibboleth, and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shibboleth; and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan." A very small difference, you say, between Gilead and Ephraim, and yet how much intolerance about that small difference! The Lord's tribes in our time—by which I mean the different denominations of Christians — sometimes magnify a very small difference, and the only difference between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shibboleth and sibboleth.

The church of God is divided into a great number of denominations. Time would fail me to tell of the Calvinists, and the Arminians, and the Sabbatarians, and the Baxterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Quakers, and the Methodists, and the Episcopalians, and the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, and the Spiritualists, and a score of other denominations of religionists, some of them founded by very good men, some of them founded by very egotistic men, some of them founded by very bad men. But as I demand for myself liberty of conscience, I must give that same librty to every other man, remembering that he no more differs from me than I differ from him. I advocate the largest liberty in all religious belief and form of worship. In art, in politics, in morals and in religion, let there be no gag law, no moving of the previous question, no persecution, no intolerance.

You know that the air and the water keep pure by constant circulation, and I think there is a tendency in religious discussion to purification and moral health. Between the fourth and the sixteenth centuries the church proposed to make people think aright by prohibiting discussion, and by strong censorship of the press, and rack, and gibbet, and hot lead down the throat, tried to make people orthodox: but it was discovered that you can not change a man's belief by twisting off his head, nor make a man see differently by putting an awl through his eyes. There is something in a man's conscience which will hurl off the mountain that you throw upon it, and, unsinged of the fire, out of the flame will make red wings on which the martyr will mount to glory.

In that time of which I speak, between the fourth and sixteenth centuries, people went from the house of God into the most appalling iniquity, and right along by consecrated altars there were tides of drunkenness and licentiousness such as the world never heard of, and the very sewers of perdition brooke loose and flooded the church. After awhile the printing press was freed, and it broke the shackles of the human mind. Then there came a large number of bad books, and where there was one man hostile to the Christian religion there were 20 men ready to advocate it; so I have not any nervousness in regard to this battle going on between truth and error. The truth will conquer just as certainly as that God is stronger than the devil. Let error run if you only let truth run along with it. Urged on by skeptic's shout and transcendentalist's spur, let it run. God's angels of wrath are in hot pursuit, and quicker than eagle's beak clutches out a hawk's heart. God's vengeance will tear it to pieces.

I propose to speak to you of sectarianism—its origin, its evils and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster, with horns and hoofs, is religion. I shall chase it to its hiding place, and drag it out of the caverns of darkness, and rip off its hide. But I want to make a distinction between bigotry and the lawful fondness for peculiar religious beliefs and forms of worship. I have no admiration for a nothingarian.

In the world of such tremendous vicissitude and temptation, and with a soul that must after awhile stand before a throne of insufferable brightness, in a day when the rocking of the mountains and the flaming of the Heavens and the upheaval of the seas shall be among the least of the excitements, to give account for every thought, word, action, preference and dislike—that man is mad who has no religious preference. But our early education, our physical temperament, our mental constitution, will very much decide our form of worship.

A style of psalmody that may please me may displease you. Some would like to have a minister in gown and bands and surplice, and others prefer to have a minister in plain citizen's apparel. Some are most impressed when a little child is presented at the altar and sprinkled of the waters of a holy benediction "in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost," and others are more impressed when the penitent comes up out of the river, his garments dripping with the waters of a baptism which signifies the washing away of sin. Let either have his own way. One man likes no noise in prayer, not a word, not a whisper. Another man, just as good, prefers by gesticulation and exclamation to express his devotional aspirations. One man is just as good as the other. "Every man fully persuaded in his own mind."

George Whitefield was going over a Quaker rather roughly for some of his religious sentiments, and the Quaker said: "George, I am as thou art; I am for bringing all men to the hope of the Gospel; therefore, if thou wilt not quarrel with me about my broad brim, I will not quarrel with thee about thy black gown. George, give me thy hand."

In tracing out the religion of sectarianism, or bigotry, I find that a great deal of it comes from wrong education in the home circle. There are parents who do not think it wrong to caricature and jeer the peculiar forms of religion in the world, and denounce other sects and other denominations. It is very often the case that that kind of education acts just opposite to what was expected, and the children grow up, and, after awhile, go and see for themselves; and, looking in those churches, and finding that the people are good there, and they love God and keep His commandments, by natural reaction they go and join those very churches. I could mention the names of prominent ministers of the Gospel who spent their whole lives bombarding other denominations and who lived to see their children preach the Gospel in those very denominations. But it is often the case that bigotry starts in a household, and that the subject of it never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

I think sectarianism and bigotry also rise from too great prominence of any one denomination in a community. All the other denominations are wrong, and his denomination is right, because his denomination is the most wealthy, or the most popular, or the most influential; and it is "our" church, and "our" religious organization, and "our" choir, and "our" minister; and the man tosses his head, and wants other denominations to know their places. It is a great deal better in any community when the great denominations of Christians are about equal in power, marching side by side for the world's conquest. Mere outside prosperity, mere worldly power, is no evidence that the church is acceptable to God. Better a barn with Christ in the manger than a cathedral with magnificent harmonies rolling through the long-drawn aisle, and an angel from Heaven in the pulpit, if there be no Christ in the chancel, and no Christ in the robes.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal, but does not. That man is always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart. There was in the far east a obelisk, and one side of the obelisk was white, another side of the obelisk was green, another side of the obelisk was blue, and travelers went and looked at that obelisk, but they did not walk around it. One man looked at one side, another at another side, and they came home each looking at only one side; and they happened to meet, the story says, and they got into a rank quarrel about the color of that obelisk. One man said it was white, another man said it was green, another man said it was blue, and when they were in the very heat of the controversy, a more intelligent traveler came, and said: "Gentlemen, I have seen that obelisk and you are all right, and you are all wrong. Why didn't you all walk around the obelisk?"

Look out for the man who sees only one side of a religious truth. Look out for the man who never walks around about these great theories of God and eternity and the dead. He will be a bigot inevitably—the man who only sees one side. There is no man more to be pitied than he who has in head just one idea—no more, no less. More light, less sectarianism. There is nothing that will so soon kill bigotry as sunshine—God's sunshine.

So I have set before you what I consider to be the cause of bigotry. I have set before you the origin of this great evil. What are some of the baleful effects? First of all, it cripples investigation. You are wrong and I am right, and that ends it. No taste for exploration, no spirit of investigation. From the glorious realm of God's truth, over which an archangel might fly from eternity to eternity and not reach the limit, the man shuts himself out and dies, a blind mole under a corn shock. It stops all investigation.

While each denomination of Christians is to present all the truths of the Bible, it seems to me that God has given to each denomination an especial mission to give particular emphasis to some one doctrine; and so the Calvinistic churches must present the sovereignty of God, and the Arminian churches must present man's free agency, and the Episcopal churches must present the importance of order and solemn ceremony, and the Baptist churches must present the necessity of ordinances, and the Congregational church must present the responsibility of the individual member, and the Methodist church must show what holy enthusiasm, hearty congregational singing can accomplish. While each denomination of Christians must set forth all the doctrines of the Bible, I feel it is especially incumbent upon each denomination to put particular emphasis on some one doctrine.

Another great damage done by the sectarianism and bigotry of the church is that it disgusts people with the Christian religion. Now, my friends, the church of God was never intended for a war barrack. People are afraid of a riot. You go down the street and you see an excitement and missiles flying through the air, and you hear the shock of fire-arms. Do you, the peaceful and industrious citizen, go through that street. Oh, no! you will say, "I'll go around that block." Now, men come and look upon this narrow path to Heaven, and sometimes see the ecclesiastical brick-bats flying every whither, and they say: "Well, I guess I'll take the broad road; there is so much sharpshooting on the narrow road, I guess I'll try the broad road!"

Francis I. so hated the Lutherans that he said that if he thought that there was one drop of Lutheran blood in his veins he would puncture them and let that drop out. Just as long as there is so much hostility between denomination and denomination, or between one professed Christian and another, or between one church and another, so long will men be disgusted with the Christian religion, and say: "If that is religion, I want none of it."

Again, bigotry and sectarianism do great damage in the fact that they hinder the triumph of the Gospel. Oh, now much wasted ammunition! How many men of splendid intellect have given their whole life to controversial disputes, when, if they had given their life to something practical, they might have been vastly useful! Suppose, while I speak, there were a common enemy coming up the bay, and all the forts around the harbor began to fire into each other—you would cry out: "National suicide! Why don't those forts blaze away in one direction and that against the common enemy?" Ane yet I sometimes see in the church of the Lord Jesus Christ a strange thing going on. Church against church, minister against minister, denomination against denomination, firing away into their own fort, or the fort which ought to be on the same side, instead of concentrating their energy and giving one mighty and everlasting volley against the navies of darkness riding up through the bay!

I go out sometimes in the summer, and I find two beehives, and these two hives are in a quarrel. I come near enough not to be stung, but I come just near enough to hear the controversy, and one beehive says: "That field of clover is the sweetest," and another behive says: "That field of clover is the sweetest." I come in between them and I say: "Stop this quarrel; if you like that field of clover best, go there; but let me tell you that that hive which gets the most honey is the best hive!" So I come out between the churches of the Lord Jesus Christ. One denomination of Christians says: "That field of Christian doctrine is the best," and another says: "This field of Christian doctrine is the best," Well, I say: "Go where you get the most honey." That is the best church which gets the most honey of Christian grace for the heart, and the most honey of Christian usefulness for the life.

Besides that, if you want to build up any denomination, you will never build it up by trying to pull some other down. How much has interference accomplished, for instance, against the Methodist church? For long years her ministry were forbidden the pulpits of Great Britain. Why was it that so many of them preached in the fields? Simply because they could not get in the churches. And the name of the church was given in derision and as a sarcasm. The critics of the church said: "They have no order, they have no method in their worship," and the critics, therefore, in irony, called them "Methodists."

In England a law was made against the Jew. England thrust back the Jew and thrust down the Jew, and declared that no Jew should hold official position. What came of it? Were the Jews destroyed? Was their religion overthrown? No. Who became prime minister of England? Who was next to the throne? Who was higher than the throne because he was counselor and adviser? Disraeli, a Jew. What were we celebrating in all our churches as well as synagogues only a few years ago? The one hundredth birthday of Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist. Intolerance never yet put down anything.

But now, my friends, having shown you the origin of bigotry and sectarianism, and having shown you the damage it does, I want briefly to show you how we are to war against this terrible evil, and I think we ought to begin our war by realizing our own weakness and our imperfections. If we make so many mistakes in the common affairs of life, is it not possible that we may make mistakes in regard to our religious affairs? Shall we take a man by the throat or by the collar because he can not see religious truths just as we do? In the light of eternity it will be found out, I think, there was something wrong in all our creeds, and something right in all our creeds, but since we may make mistakes in regard to things of the world, do not let us be so egotistic and so puffed up as to have an idea that we can not make any mistake in regard to religious theories. And then I think we will do a great deal to overthrow the sectarianism from our heart, and the sectarianism from the world, by chiefly enlarging in those things in which we agree, rather those on which we differ.

Now, here is a great Gospel platform. A man comes up on this side of the platform and says: "I don't believe in baby sprinkling." Shall I shove him off? Here is a man coming up on this side of the platform, and he says: "I don't believe in the perseverance of the saints." Shall I shove him off? No. I will say: "Do you believed in the Lord Jesus as your Saviour? Do you trust Him for time and for eternity?" "Yes." "Do you take Christ for time and for eternity?" "Yes." I say: "Come on, brother; one in time and one in eternity; brother now, brother forever." Blessed be God for a Gospel platform so large that all who receive Christ may stand on it!

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also, by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now, I say, if we are honest and fair-minded men, when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them, and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men, and such large-hearted charity, and such magnificent martyrdom, ought to win our affections—at any rate, our respect. So come on, ye six hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country, and ye fourteen hundred thousand Presbyterians and ye four million Baptists, and ye five million Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march to the world's conquest; for all nations to be saved, and God demands that you and I help. Forward, the whole line. In the Young Men's Christian associations, in the Bible society, in the Tract society, in the missionary society, shoulder to shoulder, all denominations.

Perhaps I might forcefully illustrate this truth by calling your attention to an incident which took place 25 years ago. One Monday morning at about two o'clock, while her 900 passengers were sound asleep in her berths dreaming of home, the steamer Atlantic crashed into Mars' head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity! Oh! what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways and clutching for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead, threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life-line until he gets to the rock; and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked and taking them into the cabins and wrapping them in the flannels snug and warm; and see that minister of the Gospel, with three other men, getting into a lifeboat and pushing out for the wreck, pulling away across the surf and pulling away until they saved one more man, and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they ever forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never! Never! In whatever part of earth they meet, they will be friends when they meet, they will be friends when they mention the story of that night when the Atlantic struck Mars' head. Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and tossed in the tempests of 6,000 years. Out with the life-line! I do not care what denomination carries it. Out with the lifeboat! I do not care what denomination rows it. Side by side, in the memory of common hardships, and common trials, and common prayers, and common tears, let us be brothers forever. We must be.

One army of the living God,
To His command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

And I expect to see the day when all denominations of Christians shall join hands around the cross of Christ and recite the creed: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and in the communion of saints, and in life everlasting. Amen."

In a wake of light, with canvas as white
As foam on the waves of the sea,
Fast making her trip is the Temperance ship,
Bound to all lands that are free.

A flag is nailed fast to each tapering mast,
The flag of the free and the brave;
Rend the air with huzzas for the banner of stars
And the good old ship on the wave.

With truth at the helm, though the waves overwhelm,
Not a thread will be torn from her sail.
Her colors are true as the Red, White and Blue,
Hurrah for the ship in the gale!

The flag at her bow is stainless as snow,
The white flag of honor and peace;
And the canvas which crowds like clouds upon clouds,
Is soft as the wind-woven fleece.

On the deck, firm and true, stand the captain and crew.
"All is well," the commander cries.
"We shall gain the port, we shall storm the fort,
For victory goes where our banner flies."
—George W. Bungay, in National Temperance Advocate.

MISS CHRISTINE BRADLEY.

Honored by White Ribboners of Kentucky for Her Brave Stand for Temperance.

In recognition of her loyalty to principle in christening the battleship Kentucky with water, the state W. C. T. U. of Kentucky has presented to Miss Christine Bradley a sterling silver water set. The ceremony took place at the executive mansion, Frankfort, on the afternoon of June 20. Mrs. Beauchamp, state W. C. T. U. president, in a characteristic little address, expressed her joy at the sounding of a new keynote for the state by Kentucky's young womanhood. "Our governor's daughter has," she said, "as far as one woman could, forever dissociated Kentucky women and Kentucky whisky, and wherever the name of our battleship shall go, with the now dauntless fame of our navy, this that she hath done shall be told as a memorial of her." Col. George Bain made the presentation speech in behalf of the W. C. T. U., several representative men of different states whose names accompanied the testimonial, and "in the name of every sacred interest of land and sea." "For a girl yet in her teens," he declared, "to face the frown of false education and defy the opposing power of prejudice in the multitude, required as blood-born bravery as coursed the veins of the ensign who met death while cutting the wires in Cardenas bay, or the lieutenant who sunk the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago harbor." He paid eloquent tribute, also, to the governor for his brave defense of his daughter and her purpose. Miss Bradley, in a modest, but self-possessed manner, gracefully acknowledged the gift. "If my action in christening the Kentucky," she said, "should in any way serve to stay the march of alcohol or should be instrumental in saving the life of one of our brave sailors or prevent one tear from coursing down the cheek of wife, sister or mother, I am more than repaid."—Union Signal.

DUTY OF THE STRONG.

The Very Heart of Temperance Reform Is That They Should Bear Infirmities of the Weak.

Sometimes our temperance reformers are counted harsh in speech, critical in temper, narrow in outlook, lacking in generosity and sanity of outlook. But broad minds will also be just and generous, even toward those who are thought to be extremists. The very heart of the temperance reform is this single principle: Those strong and well-poised persons who will never be injured by the use of wine owe something to the weak ones who will be destroyed thereby. When for three generations a family uses liquor in excess, nature registers the deterioration. It has been said that the first Webster represents colossal strength and sobriety. Daniel Webster represents colossal strength and moderate drinking; his son represents erratic strength; his grandson represents one who made the amusements of his ancestors to be his occupation. Some there are born with soft nerve and flabby brain, and, like the reed, they bow before the wind of temptation. And the strong owe them sympathy, shelter and protection. Our age is still cruel and harsh toward the children of weakness and temptation. Our alleys and tenement-houses are filled with the children of ignorance and squalor, who have been curst by centuries of misrule and superstition under foreign governments, who were born without nerve or poise or self-control. And for the state to place stimulants in their hand is for a parent to give pistols, razors and bomb-shells to babes to use as playthings.—Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., in Homiletic Review.

Not Growing Worse.

There are those, we believe, who, by looking persistently on the dark side of things, manage to persuade themselves that the world is growing worse all the while and has been so growing from time immemorial. Their dismal doctrine, however, we are happy to believe, has no other foundation than their own ignorance of the past. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who declares confidently that the standard of morality is higher now and that the churches are purer than in his boyhood, is responsible for the statement that less than 75 years ago, "in a New England town, a distinguished doctor of divinity, the pastor of a leading church, was part owner of a distillery. He was a great light in his denomination, but he was an extravagant liver, and, being unable to pay his debts, he was arrested and put into jail with the liberty of the 'limits.' In order not to interrupt his ministerial work, the jail limits were made to include his house and his church, so that he could still go in and out before his people." I do not think that could occur anywhere in the United States to-day."—Zion's Herald.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR.

Experiments with Armies and Navies That Demonstrate the Wisdom of Total Abstinence.

It is not generally known that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the British commander in chief, has instituted careful and exhaustive experiments with a view to ascertaining the relative effects of alcohol and of total abstinence upon the physical endurance and staying qualities of the troops. A writer in the Chicago Tribune gives an extended account of these experiments, which we summarize.

Advantage has been taken both of the annual maneuvers, as well as of the petty wars of which England has a few on hand in one part or another of the world almost all the time, to examine carefully the question. One regiment would be deprived of every drop of stimulant, while another belonging to the same brigade would be allowed to purchase as usual its malt liquors at the canteen, and a third, probably a Highland corps, would receive a sailor's ration of grog in the form of whisky. In each instance the experiment went to show that whereas at first the corps which had received an allowance of grog surpassed the others in dash and impetuosity of attack, yet that after the third or fourth day its members began to show notable signs of lassitude and a lack of spirit and endurance. The same manifestations, though in a minor and slower degree, were apparent in the regiments restricted to malt liquors, whereas the men who had been kept from every kind of stimulant increased in staying power, alertness and vigor every day.

The result of these experiments led the British war department to decide, not on the ground of principle, but solely for the sake of maintaining the powers of endurance of the troops now engaged in the Soudan campaign, not to permit a single drop of stimulant in camp save for hospital use. Spirits, wine and malt liquors have been barred from the officers' mess table as well as from the regimental canteen, and from generals in command down to the drummer boys and the camp followers liquid refreshments have been restricted to tea and oatmeal water. Thanks to total abstinence, the men have been able to make forced marches of the most extraordinary character across the burning desert and under a blazing sun, the heat of whose rays can only be appreciated by those who have lived under the equator. Indeed, what aroused most admiration at the battle of Atbara was the calm and collected manner in which the Highland regiments advanced across the bullet-swept plain in front of the Dervish zereba, apparently just as free from undue excitement, and coolly keeping their formation with as much exactness as if they had merely been on the drill ground.

The British admiralty has not yet followed the example of the United States, which has abandoned the daily grog ration, and prohibits the use of stimulants on board when at sea, but orders have recently been issued that, in lieu of double grog rations when going into action, not a drop of alcoholic liquor is to be allowed on the day when fighting is to be done. It is no longer fierceness, fury and reckless dash that are required of the men, but calmness and collectedness. In naval engagements there is little boarding to be done in these times of ironclad warfare. Vessels are no longer armed with tier upon tier of small guns, some of the men-of-war of the early Victorian era having over a hundred of them. Modern battleships and cruisers are equipped with gigantic pieces, relatively few in number, but carrying projectiles of colossal weight over a range of several miles. It is no longer necessary to pepper the hull of a man-of-war full of small cannon ball holes in order to sink it. This can be achieved by one well-directed shot from any of the great guns with which the warship of the present day is armed. Everything depends, therefore, upon the precision of the gunnery, and the belligerent whose every shot carries home is practically certain to win the day. The marksmanship of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila seems to have been superior to that of which we have any record in the target practice of the English or continental navies. Did absence from stimulants give Dewey's gunners the precision which enabled them to annihilate the Spanish fleet with the minimum of harm to our squadron because almost every projectile found its billet? Certain it is that a man who does not drink is more cool and collected, and therefore better able to shoot with precision than anyone whose pulse is in the least bit quickened by a stimulant.—Boston Watchman.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

A Hindu proverb says: "If a mad bull pursue you, rather die than take refuge in a grog shop."

The war ought to teach temperance and Christian people many valuable lessons. It remains to be seen whether they will profit by them.—Lever.

The members of the Cincinnati preachers' meeting have made vigorous protests against the establishment of canteens in our military camps.

The Peoria (Ill.) school board at its last meeing for the year took up the Anti-Cigarette league work, placing the matter in the hands of a fine committee to recommend plan of work to be followed next year.

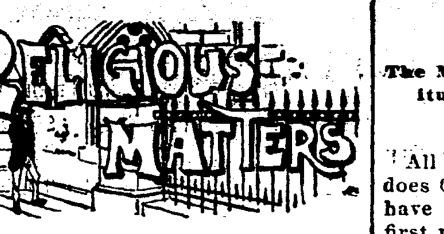
The Omaha Camp Meeting association has sent out circulars announcing a series of meetings during the summer to agitate the temperance question, as a counter influence to the liquor selling in connection with the exposition.

In Waldeck, a little German principality, a decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has been in the habit of getting drunk. If anyone who has been a drunkard applies for such a license he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

Young officers who are burning to win honor and distinction in the war with Spain in Cuba will do well to note the fact that Antonio Maceo, the hero of two Cuban wars, whose lion-like courage and keen military sense have been among the most potent factors for the freedom of Cuba, was, according to his friends, a total abstainer, not even using liquor as medicine. Remarkable as it may seem, he did not even use tobacco.—The Voice.

Wants Saloons Cleaned Out.

A protest to the Boston police board has been made by the president of the New Haven railroad, in behalf of all the railroads centering in the new great terminal station, in Boston, now rapidly in process of building, against allowing licenses to be issued in the neighborhood of the new station. It is insisted that the number now clustered about the old stations is a disgrace and injury, and that the railroads greatly desire both for the sake of their employes and the patrons of their road that no liquor be sold near the station.



"LOVEST THOU ME?"

There came to me one day
A gift from one I loved—strange gift indeed—
Only a little brown and withered seed,
But still I cherished it with all good heed,
The gift that came that day.

I waited long in hope.
At last life thrilled within some hidden cell,
And broke in triumph from the nut-brown shell,
A fair white lily—wondrous miracle!
So was fulfilled my hope.

Again there came a gift,
From One who gave His life for love of me;
A rugged cross—it was not fair to see,
And all my heart cried out full bitterly
Against so dark a gift.

But still the cross was mine;
And when I called to mind from whom it came,
That I had pledged my service "In His Name,"
I ceased my murmurings from very shame,
I bore this cross of mine.

Long was the heavy night.
I served with joyless patience, downcast eyes,
Till one fair morning—oh, the sweet surprise!
My cross was wreathed with flowers of paradise,
And there was no more night.

Oh, faithless hearts of ours!
We trust each other's love, each other's care,
But while God loves us, cares for us, despair;
Oh, flower-crowned crosses that we all might bear!
Oh, joy that might be ours!
—A. E. Woodworth, in Chicago Advance.

UNHOPED-FOR MERCIES.

Study the Unexpected, Yet Actual, Proofs of God's Goodness to the Depressed and Discouraged.

They are very numerous in most lives. Sometimes they are conspicuous and striking. They attract the attention of others, it may be. At any rate they impress us deeply and permanently. They are like landmarks in the course of life, to which we look back and from which we take our bearings and measure our progress. But quite as often they are noteworthy only as pleasant surprises rather than as special providences, and their actual meaning and value are only appreciated by degrees.

They are full of encouragement, and the more so because they are not expected. They teach us how our Heavenly Father loves to bestow blessings. They also illustrate the variety and aptness of His gifts, for they prove themselves to be just what we need. Sometimes we have been astonished, when we had supposed that we understood ourselves thoroughly, and that the kind of blessing which we most needed was quite different from that granted. We have learned by experience that God knew best, that to grant our actual desires would have harmed us, and that the not only unhoped-for but even almost unwelcome blessing received was precisely what we would have craved had we known about ourselves all which God knew.

Perhaps nothing else so impresses us with the completeness and helpfulness of the Divine knowledge of us individually as this fact of the pertinence of many of God's mercies bestowed. But the many others, inconspicuous in themselves, yet as important as sunshine and dew are in the natural world, tell of His wisdom and love with equally convincing power, whenever we pause to consider them. Can we not learn from them one and all a lesson of trust? Should they not, do they not, prompt us to return the love of God for us more loyally?

We commend the special study of such unexpected, yet actual, proofs of God's goodness to all who are lonely, depressed, discouraged. Perhaps He has allowed you to feel for the time that you lack human sympathy on purpose that you may have an opportunity of learning, as you never knew before, what His love and mercy and help really mean. If you learn this lesson aright you never will regret the experience which impressed it upon your heart.—Congregationalist.

SEED THOUGHTS.

The true culture of personal beauty is not external; it is heart work.—J. R. Miller.

He who would speak effectively for God must listen intently to God.—S. S. Times.

Christ Jesus presents thee with thy crosses, and they are no mean gifts.—Spurgeon.

The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man.—Carlyle.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.—Beaconsfield.

We shall be judged hereafter not by what we have felt, but by what we have done.—Robert Hall.

Come, take that task of yours which you have been hesitating before, and shirking, and walking around, and do this very day lift it up and do it.—Phillips Brooks.

The first of the conditions on which depends our nearness to the Deity is sincerity. We must have a hearty love for the truth in every person and subject and in every place.—A. D. Mayo.

Everyday that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through; and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge or a life march, as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

We throw away whole handfuls of time in heedless waste, and suffer no compunction; but if God . . . take from us any expected hours we burst into faithless tears. — James Martineau.

The man who says he will do wrong if some one else does not right, has already done wrong in his mind, and is casting about for a poor excuse with which to justify himself. — United Presbyterian.

To-Morrow.

To-morrow is a dangerous creditor upon which to burden the unliquidated debts of to-day. Its ledger is as yet a sealed book. Its debit page but a visionary resource. Too many of us sink in procrastinations. Too many of us defer our best life chances on to-morrow's uncertain performance of duty. The sentimental idealist may drift along on the waves of hope, trusting to reach to-morrow's shore in safety, but, alas! if its current is not properly measured and directed to-day, how often he becomes a wreck upon the surging of the rising matin tide! Too many of us would have all the reaping of life's golden harvest without the struggle of sowing, the blossoming without the planting, and the reward without the labor. To-day is our vantage ground—to-morrow, like yesterday, is in the mysterious hands of fate. Do good to-day, purpose well for to-morrow, but leave no belated duties for its dubious consummation.—Christian Work.

OUTBLOWN SPICES.

The Mission of the North Wind—Spiritual Discipline Needed to Develop the Soul's Virtues.

All mankind loves gardens, and so does God. If He did not He would not have planted so many of them. The first man, that child-like Adam, was a gardener. Large numbers of the Hebrews, the historic people of God, were vine dressers.

Many of the agricultural operations involve the routine performance of prosaic tasks, so that it has come to be said, chiefly perhaps by city people who hardly know a cucumber from a cabbage, that the dullest occupation there is anywhere, is farming. On the other hand, numbers of women, who otherwise might earn a precarious living with their needles in some dreary city tenement, are now turning their attention to farming, and many of them, having bought and improved small places, are gaining both health and wealth in tilling the soil, though after methods much improved upon those employed by captious Cain. And there are many others whose circumstances have not required them to labor in the fields and orchards, who have yet elected, as did the late Henry Ward Beecher, actually to pay for the privilege of being "gentlemen farmers," in order that in the intervals of active service they might be free to note the springing of the buds, the spearing of the grass, the filling of the ears of corn, and a hundred and one other familiar and wonderful processes of nature.

Such a "gentleman gardener" was Solomon, who had many gifts and possessions, and yet took pleasure in none more than in his extensive vineyards and orchards. The gardens of the Hebrews were generally inclosures on the outskirts of towns, and to some extent were utilized as places of religious worship and retirement. They appear to have been especially devoted to fruit and shade trees and aromatic plants and herbs. A pleasing picture of such a spice garden is presented in the fourth chapter of Canticles, where it is written: "Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out."

Begging the pardon of the critics who affect to discern only a coarse earthliness in the famous Song of Solomon, we would like to find in this language as to the aromatic plantation with its camphire and spikenard, its saffron, calamus and cinnamon, its frankincense, myrrh and aloes, "with all the chief spices," a reference to a spiritual garden of the Lord, identified either with the church at large or with the individual believer. This imagery seems to tell us that the Christian soul is a garden of the Lord's planting, a bit of soul country reclaimed by regenerative processes from the surrounding devastations of sin, and only maintained in freshness and fruitfulness by a method of spiritual irrigation, by the constant waterings of prayer, praise and meditation. We are not of those who believe that by some process of fanciful evolution human nature can of itself, unaided, develop graces of character, but that such moral beauty comes of the working of the divine down into the human heart, establishing there a root of grace which will blossom later. The spices of superior virtue are never found in gardens where there has been previously no moral planting by a divine husbandman. But where God's spirit has begun a work in the heart we may there expect, under the blowing of the gales of grace, a fragrant outburst of the aromas of a pleasing virtue. The believing soul is to have its manners "as sweet flowers;" its virtues are to be as "a cluster of camphire in the vineyards of Engedi."

Among these "chief spices" of a gracious character may be mentioned the frankincense of a worshipful spirit; the spikenard of a generous liberality, which expends itself in loving alacrity upon the person and work of Him who is altogether lovely; the myrrh and aloes of a tender sympathy, which is laid with soothing touch upon perished hopes and broken hearts; the camphire or henna of a Christian cheeriness, which brightens all things with its ruddy hopefulness; the cinnamon of an intelligent willingness, a sweet reasonableness, which is pure, gentle and easy to be entreated; the stimulating saffron of an alert enterprise, a spiritual resourcefulness; and the calamus of a delicate tact, careful considerateness of the peculiarities and feelings of others. There are latent in every believing heart many fragrancies of faith, which ordinary occasions do not evolve and exhibit. The spice trees must be blown upon by the coaxing gales of mercy, or perhaps the violet beatings of disciplinary visitation, that the piquancies of piety may be sensed.

The winds may be God's messengers. They vivify the world of nature, changing the air, bringing new oxygen to old throats, quickening the pulses and breezing through musty brains and cobwebby hearts. The believing soul then should court the means of grace and bow to the methods of providence which are calculated to evoke the sweet perfumes of an ardent Christliness, the outblown spices of an aromatic type of piety. "Christians," says John Bunyan, "are like the several flowers in the garden that have upon each of them the dew of Heaven, which, being shaken by the wind, they let fall their dew at each other's roots, whereby they are jointly nourished." There are possible virtues hid in every converted soul, of which it is not aware, but which may be reduced by spiritual discipline. The need, then, is to pray as a prayer that cry of Canticles: "Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out."—N. Y. Observer.

Jesus Was a Patriot.

Jesus was a patriot. That sentiment which makes so much of the poetry of the earth the love of men for their native land was very strong in His bosom. . . . But why is it that His patriotism is a part of His life to which we least often turn? It is not only that He lived a larger life and did a larger work, which has far outreached the Jewish people and touched us with its influence. It is the constant predominance of the sonship to God over the sonship to David in His consciousness, making Him always eager for the land of David because of the interests of God which it enshrined. This is a distinct and definite quality when it appears in a man's patriotism. It makes his patriotism fine and lofty above the measure of the common patriotic feeling of mankind. Phillips Brooks.

Example and Precept.

Example as well as precept is what the world stands so much in need of to-day. The fulfillment of the law by our acts and deeds is necessary if we would be effective in our work of lifting up fallen humanity. Our heritage is sure and ever remains, but we will be required to prove our right to enjoy a reward by our works.—Rev. Alexander Gordon.

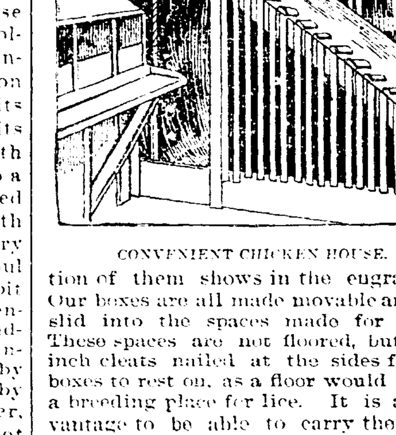
HOUSING CHICKENS.

An Arrangement Combining Convenience With Moderate Expense.

Waldo F. Brown, writing in The Country Gentleman, says: I make all my poultry houses long and narrow and running east and west, for the poultry house is especially for winter use, and we want large windows on the south to admit as much sunshine as possible. Ten feet by 24 or 25 is a good size for a colony of 50 hens, and if there is a yard to let them out into for exercise or they can have the run of the barnyard in pleasant weather 70 hens can be kept healthy in a house of this size, as I have proved in several cases. I prefer to make these houses with the roof sloping but one way, and if the house is built independent of the other buildings the roof should slope to the north, so as to have the high side of the sun, but often the building can be located at the south end of a barn, thus saving lumber and securing a warm location. I have two built in this way. There is no need of a high building for the laying hens, and we use posts six feet high at the lowest side and nine or ten feet at the highest side, so as to give sufficient slope to the roof.

The walls should be lined with building paper, to make it warm, and the windows well fitted. Our engraving shows the interior arrangement of the building. I like the plan of putting the roosts high and a sloping floor under them to catch the droppings, as it makes it easier to clean, and the hens like a high roost. This sloping floor serves as a ladder for the hens to get up to their roosts by nailing small cleats to the boards at each side. It also enables us to utilize the room under the roosts, and we use it for a dust bath in winter when the hens are shut in, and in the summer we use it to set eight or ten hens at a time, or when not needed for this to shut up broody hens.

The nest boxes are located at the side opposite the windows, and a small section of them shows in the engraving.



CONVENIENT CHICKEN HOUSE.

Our boxes are all made movable and are slid into the spaces made for them. These spaces are not floored, but have inch cleats nailed at the sides for the boxes to rest on, as a floor would make a breeding place for lice. It is an advantage to be able to carry the boxes outdoors when the house must be cleaned, and as we do not allow the hens to sit in these houses we want to put the eggs under them and carry box and hen together to the new place, as the hen can be moved in this way with less risk of her leaving the nest than if she is carried without the box.

The loss of young chicks is very great on most farms, amounting to one-half or more of all that are hatched, and nine-tenths of this loss is clearly preventable. The causes of loss are many, as, for example, gapes, drowning or chilling in wet dews and rain, the depredations of rats, hawks, skunks and other prowlers, and then the giving of improper food or failing to furnish grit and to keep the coops clean. Nearly all these losses are preventable by furnishing a suitable place to keep the chicks for the first five or six weeks, and then, if they must be moved, have a safe house to put them in. I have found that young chickens do very much better on a floor raised considerably above the ground, and I now make all my coops and the houses to put the chickens in at weaning time with a floor raised so high above the ground as to give a free circulation of air under them, so that they will not be damp, and there is no place for rats or other enemies to find shelter.

Eggs From Fat Hens.

All the experiments show that eggs from very fat hens will not hatch well. This is not always because the eggs are not fertile, for very often the process of hatching will be started all right, but the embryo will die sooner or later, sometimes as early as the third day and at others not until fully formed and ready to leave the shell. The lack of vitality in the eggs from a flock of very fat hens is no doubt due to lack of vigor in the hen, which is transmitted to the embryo in the shell.—Farmers' Review.

Have Enough Nests.

It is not necessary to have as many nests in the henhouse as there are hens, but it is better to have too many than not enough, and three nests are not too many for four or five hens. If there are less than this, several will lay in one nest, and often in the struggle for two or three to get in it at one time eggs will be broken, not only causing the loss of the broken ones, but daubing the others, and perhaps teaching the hens to eat their eggs, and thus causing greater loss.

How to Reduce Flesh.

If hens are getting too fat, there is no better way of reducing their flesh than to change the character of the rations. It is not often the quantity of food that fattens, but the character of it, and to give more clover and green foods and to substitute bran and oats for the heavier grains will do much, though omitting a meal or giving less for a few days might assist and also help to give them a better appetite for the unaccustomed food.

Quality Makes the Price.

Make it a point to have your poultry of the best quality before shipping to market. One who is not accustomed to visiting the large markets knows nothing of the enormous amount of inferior poultry that is sold, and which largely affects the prices, yet there is always a demand for that which is good, and at a price above the regular quotations. The assorting of the carcasses before shipping also leads to better prices. Old roosters (which seldom sell at more than half price) should not be in the same boxes or barrels with better stock, and to ship poultry alive and have roosters in the coop with fat hens is simply to lower the price of the hens, as the buyer will estimate the value by the presence of the inferior stock. In fact, never send any poultry to market unless in first class condition, and under no circumstances ship the inferior with that which is better.—Produce Review.

Philosophical.

Nervous Invalid (striking a few notes upon her autoharp)—I'm sorry I spent the money for this. There is no use in my learning to play on it. I shall probably be dead in a week.

Irish Maid—An shure thin it'll be good practice for yez.—Brooklyn Life.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Leverring in Packages, 12c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb,	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb,
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consquence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 10c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c.	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish!	Fish!
Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.40	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c	Holland Herring 80c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil bright 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon,	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb.	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb.	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good 35c	Plug, Battle Ax, 30c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 45c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 48c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 40c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 22c
Artistic Cigars, 65c box.	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 22c.
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 35c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

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Brussels Carpets, best, yard 65c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard.
	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

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WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

CHARGE AT SAN JUAN.

How General Worth Led the Desperate Charge.

IMPOSSIBLE TO RESTRAIN THE MEN

His Orderly, Corporal Keller, Who Was Hit While Bending Over Him and Was Carried Off the Field With Him, Tells the Story—General Worth Has Two Bullet Holes In His Chest, and His Right Arm Is Fractured—Fine Work by Our Enlisted Men.

Lieutenant Colonel William S. Worth, Thirteenth United States infantry, with four bullet holes in his body, proofs of the efficiency of Spanish riflemen and sufficient enough recommendation for his promotion to be a brigadier general of volunteers, which he recently received from the president, arrived at his home on Governors island the other afternoon. Although wounded four times at the charge up San Juan hill, Colonel Worth reached Governors island in fairly good condition, and his doctor says that, with ordinary prudence, he will be up and about in a month.

Colonel Worth, accompanied by his orderly, Corporal John Keller, Thirteenth infantry, left Siboney on the City of Washington last Tuesday, July 12, was landed at Fort Monroe, taken to Baltimore by boat and came to New York by the Baltimore and Ohio. On the arrival of the train he was met by his wife, his sister and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Coffin, the wife of Captain William H. Coffin, Fifth artillery, whose battery is now at Tampa, awaiting orders to go to Porto Rico.

Colonel Worth is not above 5 feet 6, and, weighing in good health not more than 150 pounds, looked very much thinner and weaker than when he marched away from Governors island at the head of three companies of his regiment one morning in the latter part of April. His right arm was in a sling and he walked with some difficulty. The soldiers at the island saluted him with the left hand, that the colonel might return the salute in kind.

When he got home, his nephew and family physician, Dr. Sprague of New York city, made a careful examination of his wounds and general condition, and then ordered his patient to bed, directing him to see no one but the members of his family for a week at least. Colonel Worth objected, but obeyed. From members of the family a reporter learned something about Colonel Worth's wounds and how he got them.

Shortly after 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1, El Caney having been taken in the morning, the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth infantry and the Third and Sixth cavalry (dismounted), with the rough riders and the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth infantry held in reserve, were ordered to attack San Juan hill and capture the blockhouse on the summit. Colonel Worth, when the attack was ordered, commanded a brigade. Soon after the battle began Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, Twenty second infantry, came on the field. He ranked Colonel Worth and took command, and Colonel Worth resumed command of his regiment, Colonel Smith, commanding the Thirteenth, not being present.

In less than ten minutes after Colonel Wikoff had come on the field he was killed. Then Colonel Worth resumed command of the brigade, only to be wounded himself and succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Emerson L. Kiscum, who was also wounded. The command of the Thirteenth was taken by Major Philip H. Ellis. He was wounded and was succeeded by Captain James Fornance, who was killed in a few minutes after taking command. Captain Harry C. Cavenaugh then commanded the regiment. Cavenaugh was wounded in the groin in the assault.

Colonel Worth was wounded twice in the right arm early in the engagement. One bullet pierced the arm just above the elbow and the other just below the shoulder. He clutched his sword in his left hand and led his men to the fresh attack. Shortly after this Mauser bullets struck Colonel Worth in the right and left breast. The ball that went clean through the body, leaving the colonel all in a heap and unconscious on the field. Keller saw him fall and ran to his assistance. Colonel Worth didn't know what had happened until Keller brought him around and told him. While the orderly was bending over his chief a piece of shell struck the orderly in the back, right on top of the cartridge belt, and gouged out a handful of flesh. Keller stuck by his colonel, and after awhile the two were carried off the field together.

"The best thing that can be said about the fight," said Keller to the reporter, "is that it was a hot time. I've seen some soldiering, but I never knew the bullets to come from all directions at once and come so fast as they did going up that hill. If you've ever been out in a hailstorm when it didn't do a thing but hail, you can get some notion of how the bullets came at San Juan. There were Spaniards in front of us, behind us, on all sides of us and in the tree tops above us. And it's an awful mistake to imagine they can't shoot. I don't know how they are afloat, but they can shoot like the devil on land or up a tree.

"But, say, you just ought to have seen my little colonel! About all you could see of him was his little goatee, sticking right out straight, a little gray hair under his campaign hat and the flash of his sword. He headed the procession as long as he could, and, I tell you, it was amazingly pleasant to hear him say every now and then: 'Just keep steady now, boys! Shoot when you see something to shoot at, and shoot quick! We'll teach those fellows a thing or two about this game they don't know, and we'll be up to the blockhouse in a minute.'

"That kind of talk makes a fellow feel full of ginger and up to fighting for a week. And the colonel was right. We did show 'em a few things they didn't know anything about. When we started up that hill, the first thing we struck was a barbed wire fence. But it wasn't built as a white man builds a fence. The strands were so close together that we had to pry 'em apart with our fingers before we could use the wire cutters. While we cut wires, the Spaniards pumped lead into us.

"After getting through the first fence we suggested to the Cubans that, since it was largely their funeral anyway, they might as well clear on ahead and cut wires. They evidently preferred to be mourners, though, for we could always see 'em when we had time to look back. When we found they wouldn't go ahead, we did our own wire cutting. It seemed to me as if there was one of those darned fences about every ten feet. We got through 'em somehow, and we advanced steadily in open order, firing as we went. It was fire and advance; fire and advance. And we did it just like pieces of machinery, only the way the rifles of our boys snapped was a caution.

"When we once got into the swing of being soldiers and tinkers at the same time we sailed ahead. The Thirteenth, being in the center, seemed to get the worst dose, but it was bad enough for everybody. It was mighty exasperating to have to stop and cut fences while the trees shook off bullets on us, but that was the game we were up against, and there was nothing to do but take our medicine. After what seemed about a lifetime we clambered over the top of the hill and rallied round the blockhouse, cheered the flag that somebody was waving, and that job was done.

"When we caught our breath and had time to shake all around, some of the boys looked for comrades they couldn't find. San Juan was their last fight, and they're laid away now on the slope of the hill, under the trees that shot them full of holes. The Spaniards that couldn't get down the other side of the hill fast enough staid with us, and I guess they were glad they did. They got something to eat and were treated kindly, at which they seemed to be amazed. About all they could say was, 'You didn't stop coming on at all, so of course we had to get out,' at least that's what the Cubans said they said. The colonel got it in the right arm a couple of times early in the fight. At the first shot he dropped his sword, but he never even stopped running. He just picked it up with his left hand, stuck it up and told us to come on. Finally, about half way up the hill, he got two Mausers in his chest. That knocked him clean out. I saw him fall and went over to him. He didn't know me at first, but finally he came to. He looked dazed for a minute, then he said: 'Keller, just keep me on my feet. I'm behind the line.'

"Of course, he couldn't fight any more. He had lost so much blood already from the wounds in his arm that he was very weak. We just staid there, and by and by the colonel was carried to the rear. Then we were both put in a wagon and carried over a rough road to Siboney. We got the best attention they could give us, but we had to lie in water a couple of days. Finally we were told a transport was waiting to take us home, and here we are.

"What about me? Oh, I'm all right—a little uncomfortable in my back, but that's nothing. The first bullet I had struck me in my cartridge belt and knocked the cartridges around my back before it hit me. It felt as if I'd had an electric shock. It staggered me a minute, and when I got to I thought people were pricking me all over. But I'm all right."

Notwithstanding Keller's statement of his own condition, he began to show when examined into after reaching Fort Worth, over Thirteenth hospital. He dragged one leg and he said it under the floor was on a par with Colonel Worth's bullet wounds. Mrs. Worth, during the interview, said that the surgeons had told her that it was not safe for her to remain alone. "Why?" she asked. "Will other bullets come?" "Yes, dear, bullets are spitting at Worth up with fierce."

The colonel lay in all the excitement during the interview, which he was too weak to join in. He lay in his room, a picture of pallid, emaciated invalidism, the embodiment of a desperate battle for life.—New York Sun.

Treatment of Cavalry and His Men.

The navy department is showing every consideration to the cavalry of Cuba and has issued special orders for the comfort of the men. When they arrive at Guantanamo they will be allowed to jump into the water. They can then lie down in the water and cool off. Many of them had little clothing and no money when captured. They lost their pocketbooks and other valuables when they surrendered to the Spaniards. Secretary Long is not in favor giving the rebels arms in the private hands of commissaries, only with their relatives and friends in Cuba as long as they do not send contraband to the insurgents. The navy department is also working many inquiries from Spain about the fate of Juan Clemente, who was on board the Spanish warship.—Frederick Benzinger in Chicago Times-Herald.

Von Dieh states.

A dunkel von bachelors,
Tooth pick in your mouth sticks,
Vat you know von bachelors,
Ain't vat you know sticks.

A dunkel von bachelor
Nit cigar in his mouth sticks,
Von wife is coming in fifteen,
A dunkel von bachelor.

A dunkel von bachelor
Sit on a tack in his pants,
Jump up and down and kicks,
A dunkel von bachelor.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE FRENCH DUELLO.

Being the Inside History of a Recent Notable Event.

The Count—Does monsieur apologize?
The Editor—Nevaire!
The Count—Defend you-r-self!
They fight.
The Count—Aha, I have pinked you!
The Editor (looking at his oozing gore)—Sacre-r-e! You have reddled me!
The Count (sarcastically)—You nevaire was r-r-read before.
The Editor—Diable! An insult to my r-r-reads!
The Count—Let us not speak of imaginary-r-ry things.
They fight some more.
The Count (again wounding him)—Aha, amouzaire!
The Editor—Scoundr-r-el, you aire reducing my cir-r-culation!
The Count—Er-r-race up, monsieur. Think how often you have bleeded the tr-r-rusting tr-r-radesmen.
The Editor—Aha, zat settles ect! Now I mas' keel you.
The Count—You do me too much honnaire, monsieur. Per-r-mit me to add zat ze materiale for ze coming obituaire ees at your ser-r-vice. On guar-r-d!
They fight a little more.
The Count (wounding him for the third time)—Vat a pin cushione!
The Editor (indignantly)—Does monsieur take me for a Cr-r-eesmas goose? Sacr-r-e! I do not fight wiz carvers. Francois, bring ze tire cement and my coat. I vill str-r-aight no longaire wiz a per-r-son who tr-r-ries to conver-r-rt a zhentleman into a Hambur-r-rg steak.
The Count—Antoine, wipe my weapon, and do not forget to scour-r it wiz zee sand. I have discoveraire zat ze zhentleman ees not a pr-r-ogressive jour-r-nal-eest. He has not ze artisteek taste. He objects to cuts. I veesh you good day, monsieur.
The Editor—Bah!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Many Like Him.

"I understand Pozer takes an ice cold bath every morning."

"Yes, and it's killing him, and he knows it."

"What does he do it for, then?"

"Just to sneer at those who don't."—

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Agonizing Possibilities of the Separate Collar Shirt Waist.

HOW IT TRIES FEMININE PATIENCE

After One Experience With It Mate Leroy Realizes That the Average Man Is an Unrecognized Martyr—Then She Sees Some Novelties In Summer Attire.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

I never felt so sorry for men in my life as I did the other morning, nor did I ever feel so opposed to the progressive woman party. I had been persuaded into getting a regulation shirt waist with a separate collar. Not being exactly a featherweight, I needed a collar 16 inches around the neck. The make of this particular shirt waist made it half an inch too small, but what was short in length was made up in height.

The first movement was to put on the shirt and get the waist and skirt to hold together, which is no easy job and left me with a line of safety pins like chain mail all around my waist. The cuffs with much effort were buttoned.

Then came the collar. The button in the back of the neck broke. I went to put in another, and that flew off into some remote place. I haven't found it yet. The third was too big to go through the buttonhole, and I dug holes in my neck with a penknife trying to cut it a little. At last I got the button through the band, but the perspiration had wilted all my frizzes and streaked my face. I rested and then began buttoning the front. The button belonging there had such a long, strong shank that as I was examining it it slipped from my fingers and fell to the floor, and of course I stepped on it and bent the end of it, so that I had to slip into my son's room and, as he calls it, "swipe" one of his gold buttons.

I worked very carefully with this, but the necktand was half an inch too tight, and my struggles for breath and livened my complexion some. One is that there is a new way of making skirts. The tucks are laid in a straight skirt from top to also of the shoe, where they cease, and the fullness spreads out like a flounce. The tucks are laid in sideways. Another new device is a flounce on the upper part. Take a shoe without wide heels for illustration. At the instep there is a heavy flounce. The skirt makes a straight line on the side, as it is perfectly smooth across the back. It requires a proper instep to wear this.

In two of the manufactories I found ladies making suits of silk for outdoor wear. They were made in jacket form and were decidedly well worn over the Irish poplin waists. The whole suit is made with strong a gauge as it is finished in tailor fashion. The only cap to Corlears is that the buttons are home-made—indeed some are like jewels.

There are jackets with vests. Some woolen shirts are made with silk tailor jackets and vests. Some of the vests are covered with handsome embroidery. Jacks and empire coats are being made in large quantities of black mercantique, and also of the same goods, in dark, dull colors. Silk sleeves to tailor garments are seen, and silk added in any place or way imagined by a clever dressmaker is often found.

MARIE LEROY.

NEW SUMMER GOWNS.

Didn't Want to Be Left.

"I understand that just before Walter Dewey left for the war you promised to marry him."

"That's true," admitted the beautiful girl.

"And that the following day when Tom Smith was starting with the naval militia you also became engaged to him."

"Quite right," admitted the beautiful girl.

"And that you accepted an engagement ring from Harry Jones just before he left in answer to the second call for troops."

"That is correct."

"I'd like to know how you reconcile such actions with your conscience."

"My conscience," exclaimed the beautiful girl. "Why, it was my conscience that drove me to it. Any girl who wouldn't do what she could to make the defenders of her country happy isn't a patriot, and besides"—

"Well?"

"Don't you suppose I want to have enough so as to make sure that some one of them will come back to marry me?"—Chicago Post.

No Pedagogue.

The mountaineers who form the two cavalry companies at Camp Bradley are the source of a great deal of fun for the Legion boys. When one of them was being examined, a physician jokingly asked if he could read.

"No, gol durn it, I can't," he replied, "but I didn't come up yere ter teach skule. I come ter fight."

It is needless to say that he passed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Permanent Position.

Farren—How are you making it, old fellow?

Kooler—First rate. I have the promise of a ten year job. I'm to help get out the next census.—Chicago Tribune.

Smirched With Saccharinity.

A little white chile dat I knowed years ago
Had trouble f'um mornin till night.
His hungerin fob sweetness done tempted 'im so
De way he got smeared was a sight!
Whenebber dat boy stahted snoopin around
De evidence plainly was shown
His folks gib 'im many a punishin sound,
But he wouldn' let 'lasses alone.

He growed up a congressman, an I suspecks
He's habbin do same kin' o' fuss.
He done stahted on a pernniptions track,
An he jes' can't keep out o' de muss.
Some trust people got 'im—whoebber dey is,
I reckons de troof, when it's known,
Will show dat his ole disposition done riz—
He couldn' let 'lasses alone.

—Washington Star.

MAIL FOR THE FRONT

HOW SOLDIERS WITH SHAFTER GET LETTERS FROM HOME.

Uncle Sam Has Extended His Postal System Into Cuba, and His Mail Bags Follow Up the Army and the Navy as Well. The First Postoffice.

The United States postal department now has a branch office on Cuban soil. Indeed, by this time there may be several, but according to the most recent advices there is at least one, and the little red stamp which carries a letter from Alaska to the Florida keys will take a missive from anywhere in the United States to any port of Cuba that has thus far been conquered.

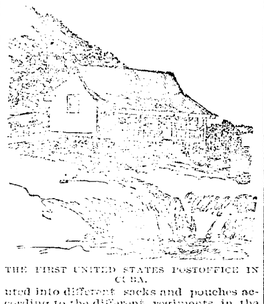
All this means that the postal authorities have done an immense amount of hustling. They realize that there are many thousands of boys in blue at the big camps and in Cuba, and many more thousands of anxious friends and relatives who are even more anxious to hear from those same boys than the boys are to hear from home, and that is putting the case strongly, for there is a deal of homesickness in the ranks.

It is a big task to keep up communication with the scattered men moving troops, but so far it has been done with remarkable enterprise and efficiency. You can hardly expect the perfect service which is maintained on long established lines to be extended in a few weeks into a hostile country. It is something to be thankful for that even an occasional mail should be exchanged.

Colonel Eben E. Brewer of Pittsburg is now in Cuba as resident agent of the United States postoffice department, and it is under his direction that a branch of Uncle Sam's great postal system has been established on Cuban soil. He is advancing with the army and will leave a trail of postoffices wherever he goes, for he has with him several assistants and has the authority to call others to his aid. In each city and town that is captured a United States postoffice will at once be established and arrangements made for forwarding mail matter to and from them.

Colonel Brewer sailed for Cuba some weeks ago on the Olivette. He took along with him an entire postoffice outfit with the exception of a cancelling stamp, and this was supplied by a newspaper artist. The artist took a common piece of pine and on one end he cut in raised letters the word Cuba. This will be the first official cancellation stamp to be owned by the United States in Cuba.

The separation and classification of the mail for the army and navy begin practically when it leaves Washington and with every stage of its progress comes into more and more systematic condensation until it reaches Key West. Mail for Camp Cuba Libre is separated from that for points farther southward before it reaches Jacksonville. It is also separated from the local mail for Jacksonville and is distributed into different sacks and pouches according to the different regiments in the camp, and so is not subject to any handling in the office at Jacksonville.



THE FIRST UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE IN CUBA.

Beyond that point the real work and the final system come into operation. The Tampa mail is sorted out and kept separate from the military mail, just as it is at the Jacksonville, so that the local office is not burdened with the army matter. That army matter is sorted out and tied up for each company of every regiment stationed in Tampa, the letters pouched and locked, and the papers sacked, ready for delivery to the regimental postmaster. This position is usually filled by the regimental chaplain.

With these two camps disposed of there still remains mail matter by the ton, destined for the West Indian fleet and for the troops engaged in Cuba. This mass has received a partial separation and assortment in the mail car among the navy, but only in a general form. When the system is wholly perfected, a portion of the mail will go from Jacksonville via Miami and the East Coast line, but at present the bulk of it goes by the way of Tampa. As steamer days from these two points alternate, there will be constituted a daily service to Key West, excepting Sundays.

The process of mail handling will be the same on both lines. At Tampa the mail for the navy and for the army at the front is transferred from the train to the steamer Mesoatte of the Plant line, the regular mail and passenger boat to Key West. To facilitate the work of the department two large staterooms have been knocked into one and all berths and fixtures removed, having a large room, which has been fitted up with racks, pigeonholes and frames for supporting sacks and pouches. In and around this room the matter is piled as it comes from the train in truckload after truckload. Here it is received by two clerks, quick men, of clear intellect and long experience.

At Key West what may be called the "carrier service" begins. All being ready for delivery, dispatch boats receive the sacks and pouches. Mail for the vessels on the Key West station is delivered on board. Other boats with their precious freight proceed eastward and southward. As the carrier delivers his load from house to house so the dispatch boat delivers its sacks and pouches along the line of the blockading fleet at Havana. Then it goes eastward with its messages for the troops and the squadron at Santiago.

Delivery is made wherever the vessel are found, whether it be in harbor or on the high seas. The army mail follows the army.

As the army at the front is increased the mail facilities will be increased to keep pace with its growth. So far as it is possible to accomplish such a result it is the fixed intention of Uncle Sam to see that his boys at the front get their letters without delay or complication. The same general plan is operative for return letters.

S. R. MACDONALD.

KIND NONCOMBATANTS.

Sects In Pennsylvania That Do Not Believe In War.

A New York Sun correspondent recently finished up a journey among the noncombatants of Pennsylvania. They include Quakers, Dunkers, Amish, Mennonites, Anabaptists, Moravians and a few other independent sects of recent origin. As for the genuine stock of Quakers, very few young, able-bodied men were seen. In many sections the Quaker meeting houses are closed. At other points the meeting houses are opened once or twice a month and a few elderly people come from miles around to worship. The men who maintain the communion are too old to go to war, even if they were combatants. They of course deprecate war and are opposed to bloodshed, but they are intensely loyal to the cause of humanity and think that Spain's cruelties in Cuba should stop. Many young men of Quaker extraction who long ago gave up the garb of their denomination and associated themselves with other churches have enlisted to help free Cuba.

The Mennonites are constantly increasing in numbers where the Quakers are dying out. So with the Dunkers and Amish. Their young men are well built, strong in bone and muscle, but throughout all their beautiful farming country there is thought only for agricultural pursuits. They are opposed to war on general principles, because their sects are for peace at all times, at home and abroad. They are intensely interested in the present struggle with Spain, but are very careful not to talk about it with strangers. Their devotion to the flag is unquestioned, and they want to see victory for the nation, but they do not enlist, simply because they wish to be considered noncombatants. Wherever they can contribute toward the assistance of any family whose head has gone to war, they cheerfully do so. A bag of meal, ham or bacon, a generous roast of veal when a calf is killed, potatoes by the bushel, wood by the load and many other things are hauled to the house. So while these noncombatants do not shoulder the musket or draw the sword they are willing to do their share in taking care of soldiers' families left behind.

IDYL OF WARTIMES.

WHEREIN THE EROTIC AND THE MARTIAL SPIRITS MINGLE.

Harold, Counting Too Much on the Fair Maiden's Love, Found to His Sorrow That Pride Conquered All the Tender Feelings on Which He Had Depended.

The girl was a true heroine.

The man in the case was a fair, average young patriot, the glitter on the brass of whose uniform and the sheen of the pomp and panoply of war had begun to tarnish in the damp weather reports of the rainy season in Cuba.

There was really no reason for his going into the fight when there were thousands fairly stumbling over each other to take his place. He could much better remain at home, preserving his health so that when his beloved country needed strong new men to lead her to final victory he would be in perfect readiness to respond.

It was in such a light he looked upon the question, and hundreds and thousands of men and women are looking at it in exactly the same light.

But not so the girl. She had determined that any man who won her favor must do so in the forefront of battle. The only way to her heart lay through the field of her country's glory.

She came of fighting stock, and a long line of illustrious heroes stretched far back from her to the mystery of the history of beginnings. The young man called to see her for the last time and say goodbye ere he went to the front, but he had not thought of her lineage.

It was possible for him to retire now with honor, and he felt that when the moment for the last goodby had arrived her woman's heart would assert itself and she would not let him leave her side.

A brave man could not ask a woman to do this, but a brave man could make any sacrifice for the woman he loved and who loved him.

The clock was on the stroke of 12 when he arose from the silken sofa where they had been communing with the infinite tenderness of lovers ever since the sun had sunk to purple rest among the amethystine clouds.

There were tears in her dark brown eyes as she gazed fondly on his stalwart figure, perhaps for the last time—tears of sorrow and tears of pride.

He opened his arms without speaking, and, like a tired bird to its nest, she fluttered to him and nestled her golden head upon his manly bosom.

He whispered to her soft and low, and she looked up into his face entranced. Once, twice, thrice, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, times he kissed her—her hair, her cheeks, her eyes, her lips—and the ecstasy of incommunicable bliss filled her soul and thrilled her heart.

He could feel the tremors of her rapture sweeping across her like a great storm of feeling, and he had strong hopes that she would not yield him up to the bloody sacrifices of battle.

But her pride was greater than he.

She recovered herself suddenly as from a trance.

"Oh, Harold," she exclaimed with a sublime effort, pushing him from her, "this is magnificent, but it is not war. Goodby."

And Harold knew that the die was cast.—New York Sun.

Fatal.

"Pore ol' Weary! He c'ncludes to go to throwin fits for a livin; sticks a piece of soap in his mouth an falls on the side walk."

"An did it work?"

"It killed him."

"The fall?"

"Nah! The soap."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Something Different.

Camso—Kurtlik has moved from the third floor of his apartment house to the fourth floor to show his admiration for Kipling.

Cawker—How does that show his admiration for Kipling?

Camso—Why, that's another story.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Unwavering.

"Have you thought of going to the front in the war?"

"I should say I have," replied the man who bluffs. "I haven't done anything else, and, what is more, I don't expect to do anything else."—Washington Star.

She Knew Him.

"Gobang's wife insists that he hire a man as his stenographer."

"What difference does it make to her?"

"Well, she was formerly his stenographer herself."—Vim.

Exception That Proves the Rule.

Bender—Ah, I see that Spain has discovered a new and most effective explosive.

Friend—Nonsense. Spain never discovered anything—except America.—Town Topics.

"Guaranteed Fast Colors."

—Vim.

Farther East Still.

Vermonter—That fellow is a regular down easter.

New Yorker—From your own state?

Vermonter (indignantly)—No, sir; from the Philippines.—New York Journal.

Problem of the Problem Play.

Jones-Brown—In his new play Kirby has solved every problem but one.

Brown-Smith—What is that?

Jones-Brown—How to draw an audience.—Stray Stories.

RED CROSS LABORS.

REPORT ON WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT SANTIAGO.

Nurses Did Their First Work In a Hospital Filled With Sick and Wounded Cubans—Provisions Sent to Guantanamo. Lots of Things to Be Done.

The following letter was received recently by the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross from Treasurer C. H. H. Cottrell at Port Antonio, Jamaica:

"MY DEAR SIR—I noted in your message to Miss Barton that you are anxious to hear from us, and as I know Miss Barton has all of her time from early morning to late night so fully occupied as not to spare a moment from present duties I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of what has been done since we left Key West on June 20. The good ship Texas lay in tropical waters so long that her bottom became a coral reef, and when she finally got under way she was only able to make seven or eight miles an hour, and we used up five days in making an 800 mile journey.

"On our arrival off the bay of Santiago de Cuba Miss Barton reported to Admiral Sampson, who advised us to proceed to Guantanamo bay, 20 miles farther east, to await developments, which we did, arriving there on the evening of June 25. At Guantanamo we found a good landlocked harbor where our ship could lie still and give us a much needed night's rest, which we all enjoyed. There was a camp of 700 or 800 marines at this point, also a camp of insurgents. That evening several naval officers came aboard to pay their respects to Miss Barton and were very cordial, as indeed the naval men are at all times. By invitation of Commander Dunlap all hands visited the hospital ship Solace the next morning and were greatly pleased with the boat and the attention paid them by the officers and medical staff.

"As there seemed to be nothing we could do at Guantanamo it was decided we had better return to Siboney, where the large number of troops were, and offer our services to the hospitals. This was done on Sunday, June 26. All the army officers received our advances politely, but rather stiffly, at first declining any aid, but eventually confessing that they had nothing but army rations of beef, hard tack and coffee with which to feed their sick and that they would accept a few things so to help them out until their own supplies arrived. But they declined all offers of nurses and doctors.

"Pleased by our own people, we next called on General Garcia of the Cuban army and were most cordially received. His medical men being only too glad to accept all we had to offer. So the next morning our Red Cross nurses and Sister Bettine went over to the Cuban hospital, which was as repulsive and forbidding a place as can be imagined, and began to work. The house and patients were astounded and transformed with such a logrism of cleanliness as never was heard of in Spanish or Cuban history. Late in the afternoon that little hospital was one clean spot in the town.

"That little bit of practical work spread through rank and file like the proverbial wildfire, and I need not tell our readers how our boys in blue, who were lying on the floors, many of them without even a blanket, were a hungry lot either and their story only made us know it was that the Red Cross came down here and gave them the go ahead. The Cuban hospitals were in a terrible condition, such victorious kicking and a terrible contrast between the Cuban and our army hospitals could have been the result, and the army surgeons are now willing and eager to have us on any terms we may succeed and are constantly asking for more than we are prepared to give. We have opened a Red Cross hospital here and have 12 beds, which is the capacity of the hospital.

"Commander McCalla of Guantanamo sent us word the other day that there were a number of poor Cubans at his camp who were in need of help, and asked if we could bring him some aid. We stowed aboard the same day and loaded 7,000 pounds of substantials for these people and returned to Guantanamo. We have received another application from the same officer for rations, and yesterday we returned to Guantanamo prepared to deliver 10,000, but Commander McCalla said that he had no place to store so large an amount, and so therefore requested us to leave only 19,000 rations, which we did.

"There has been hard fighting in front of Santiago de Cuba for several days past and a large number of wounded men have come into Siboney, probably 400 or 500. The Fifth division clothes were entirely unprepared for medicine, food or services to handle them, and the Red Cross has proved a perfect godsend, and as you will have seen by the telegrams that have been sent you we are now in full accord with the military authorities—in this end.

"Kennan and again went to the front last Saturday and found a deplorable condition of suffering there. The next day Miss Barton, Dr. Hubbell, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner and McDowell joined them, riding in an ambulance with General Shafter sent for them. They took along two six horse wagon loads of supplies, and Sunday night Hubbell returned to the ship and got as much more. Our people began work the moment they arrived on the field, and they will remain there as long as there is need for them. Lesser and the nurses have been doing far more than in the army hospitals, though they have had to work day and night under most adverse conditions. Sunday night, when they were coming to the ship for rest, they were asked to board the Harvard and attend a lot of Spaniards who were on the fleet when it was annihilated and they spent the entire night there, returning to the ship in an exhausted condition. After four hours' rest they all returned to shore again.

"We have run over to Port Antonio, Jamaica, for ice and some other things that we need and return to Siboney tonight. Everything down here has come our way, and the only regret we have is that our force is not larger and that we have not certain things in our cargo which would be useful just now. All our potatoes have rotted, and we may lose some meat and codfish, but the remainder of the cargo is all right, so far as we know. We hope that the end of the war is near at hand and that we shall be able to unload this ship within a few days."—New York Sun.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

What It Has Cost the United States to Take the City.

The United States have appropriated on account of the war $209,000,000, and the actual expenditures thus far aggregate $123,000,000. Most of this has been spent in the operations resulting in the surrender of Santiago. Other noteworthy expenditures are coal and ammunition used by Dewey, by the blockading squadron and in Sampson's ineffective bombardment of San Juan.

In detail the war has cost, as nearly as can be stated in round figures gathered from official sources in Washington, as follows:

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

Total officers, privates and marines killed	247
Total officers, privates and marines wounded	1,832
Total reported missing	81

HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT.

Transportation, mobilizing soldiers and for troopships	$17,000,000
Subsistence Shafter's army 23 days	500,000
Relief expedition for Cubans	1,500,000
Additions to increase naval strength	20,000,000
Expenditures for ammunition	5,000,000
Expenditures for ordnance and arms	8,000,000
Commissary supplies for mobilized army	10,000,000
Tents, clothing and camp equipment	9,000,000
Horses and mules	4,000,000
Coal for warships	4,000,000
Pay for officers and men, army	17,000,000
Pay for officers and sailors	3,000,000
Strengthening seacoast defenses	8,000,000
Laying harbor mines	1,500,000
Increased cable and telegraph tolls	2,500,000
Increased force clerks, special agents, expenses and salaries	1,000,000
Increased secret service and caring for Spanish prisoners	500,000
Ammunition bombarding Santiago fortifications	4,000,000
Miscellaneous expenses preparing for war	6,500,000
Total appropriations for war	209,000,000
Total actual expenditures	123,000,000

—New York World.

"I WANT THAT SHIP."

Schley Said He Would Chase the Colon to Spain If Necessary.

Private McNeil, U. S. M. C., who was on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, was on one of the forward 6 pounders in the fight with Cervera's ships and was standing only a few feet away when a shot from the Cristobal Colon blew off the head of Chief Yeoman Ellis. McNeil says in a letter received at Portsmouth, N. H., that when the fleet was off Santiago a mine out of the harbor the crew was standing with open ranks for inspection.

Before the Brooklyn had fired a shot the Spanish ran ashore sent shells all about the American vessel, and from that time until the Cristobal Colon was driven ashore the Brooklyn and her crew were very busy. Commodore Schley was on the bridge during all the fighting, and as one sailor said, he was "Up on that bridge. I have 500 tons of coal and I'm ready! We doesn't on this vessel, and I'll pursue it if I chase her to Spain."

When the Colon pulled down its flag the New York boys in small and [illegible] to Admiral Sampson [illegible] Schley was [illegible] and rush shell had placed in a side to the water line. So in the adjoining [illegible] from the crew.—New York Sun.

Can Promote Weightwright Anyway.

Wealthy [illegible] the day [illegible] started in to Cuba [illegible] should be made a fast ship.—Detroit Free Press.

A "PARSON'S PLEASURE" GROUND.

I have a garden filled with grass
Of thrashes, paths that circle round,
And some strange walk more sweetly set
Will lead you under and around.
Sweet haunts of peace, where scent lives on,
Long after life is gone;
Sly ways and still
That lead straight into beneath the wall.

There do I range—how nature's self
Grows spontaneously from shelf to shelf,
Emulative of each step (and strife,
Rife here as in all else) of life;
And as I think how one by one I fell,
In every corner the wildest weed,
Sweet, dear and [illegible] to hear,
Air of its sweetness have on her.
So will it—so, may my faith be true—
Grow, as I pass, in the hallowed place
The grass, the lilies in lovely all,
The sweet mints, the thyme, the
Grace works in every flower that I lows,
And in each I trace the love I rose.

Time as I pass, is a knell
Close after me. 'Tis the passing bell.
Often think I of—in death the pale—
Those who have gone. Are they still wed—
That one so without, that who died
In passion's youth unsoiled by
Our God accepts them. Can he prove
The love which loved her? Do I love?
I know not. But I go on this wall,
Planting the glad seed of faith in cell,
Hoping, if I live, to see it fully set
With lavender and mint in time,
I think if we pour no shallow
Can of such witchness beauty grow,
Can be lack love's garden in the day,
The neighbor [illegible] in the day,
Which, while lent for our world doth end,
Lack all of time his work to lend?
Unspotted [illegible] to [illegible] lion;
Dry as [illegible] for men;
And so I love to [illegible] grass
For him, O Heaven, to see his face!

And then I [illegible] the
Like [illegible] with the quickening
Breath
Sadly I [illegible], not they alone
Were [illegible] but [illegible] my own.
Hard [illegible] sweet [illegible] Word
[illegible] to [illegible] board;
[illegible] Friday
Unfamiliar [illegible] heavenly day.
Lord, [illegible] and [illegible]
Those who not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
—Spectator.

CRIEF WAR ITEMS.

Chains and [illegible] have been stretched across the channel to Havana harbor. [illegible] food is enormous and [illegible] is [illegible].

There were 125,000 subscribers for the war loan. The [illegible] $200,000,000 will be given to bidders for $5,000 or less.

In a [illegible] Sunday [illegible] General Toral told Generals Rios and Shafter that if he should evacuate the city without taking his arms he would be court martialed and shot.

Senator Cushman K. Davis said in an interview that Porto Rico would [illegible] and that "the fate of the Philippines is sealed with our destiny." He declared that "we cannot retreat to our former policy of isolation."

Admiral Dewey has recommended that the Chinese servants and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle of Manila, and who rendered efficient service, be admitted to American citizenship if they should desire it.

Of the 1,600 Spanish prisoners taken to Portsmouth, N. H., by the Harvard nearly 500 are ill with fever. Ten have died of disease since the ship left Siboney. Physicians pronounce the disease malarial fever. In a sanitary on board at Siboney on July 4 six of the Spaniards were killed and a score wounded.

Admiral Sampson, in the course of a report to Washington, said: "Great activity and courage have been shown by the Cubans at Guantanamo, and Commander McCalla is most eulogistic in reference to their conduct. There are about 10,000 Cuban forces in this immediate vicinity."

The mines dragged out of Guantanamo harbor by American warships were manufactured in France in 1896 and placed in position early in April last, before war was declared. They were charged with gun cotton, but the Spaniards failed to prevent barnacles from accumulating on the contact arms, thus rendering them ineffective.

When we read of a railroad wreck in which a hundred people are killed, we are filled with pity and horror. There are other dangers in this life a thousand times greater than that of the railroad wreck, only we do not have them brought so forcibly to our attention. Consumption does not kill a hundred people at once in one train. It does kill tens of thousands for every one that is killed by accident.

If a sufferer will resort to the right remedy before it is too late, consumption can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 65 per cent. of all cases if taken in the earlier stages. It has maintained this record for thirty years. Many of those whom it has rescued from the verge of the grave have permitted their names, addresses, experiences and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This useful book is free, and any sufferer who wishes to investigate may procure it and write to those who were once sufferers themselves. For a paper covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, *to cover cost of mailing only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores the lost appetite, corrects the impaired digestion, makes the liver active and the blood pure. Any medicine dealer who offers you something else said to be "just as good" is thinking about his pocketbook and not about your health.

"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' with wonderful results," writes Mrs. Annie M. Newman, of Equinunk, Wayne Co., Pa. "I had consumption, the doctors said I'd die. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

A Cure for Dyspepsia.

I was troubled with liver trouble, and my stomach was out of order, and after eating my breakfast would throw up what I

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AWFUL SKIN HUMOR

My little daughter's head and face broke out in the long worst form of eczema. Her suffering was intense, getting no rest at night under opiates. The physicians tried every known remedy, but to no end of getting better, but got worse. Doctors said she could not live. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. Before the first set of the Cuticura Resolvent was taken the sufferer was greatly relieved, and after using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap she was cured. JAS. MELTON, Hardy, Ark. Sworn to before me, etc., Notary Public.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. How to Cure Eczema, Blood Humors, free.

A REPLY TO SPAIN.

Dons Can Have Peace by Quitting the Western Hemisphere.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION IN ABEYANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The cabinet convened in a special session today to approve formally the answer of the United States to the Spanish note asking peace. Practically all was in readiness for a final vote, the language of the diplomatic note to be communicated to Spain having been practically settled upon yesterday. The hour fixed for convening was 10:30 o'clock, but it was considerably past then when all of the members of the cabinet had assembled.

The cabinet adjourned about 1 o'clock.

As to the Philippines it was decided to leave their government for the present to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the two countries, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor, and in surrounding territory.

With regard to other questions than the Philippines the situation is as stated by the Associated Press yesterday:

1. Absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies, save Cuba.

2. Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba.

3. The United States will exercise control there until a stable government can be established.

4. Acquisition of coaling station in the Ladrone islands and perhaps the Carolines.

5. No assumption of Spain's Cuban, or Porto Rican debts by the United States.

6. No war idemnity from Spain.

It is confirmed that the Spanish-American commission is to have charge of the entire question of the terms of peace, on condition, however, that the Spanish troops are removed immediately from Cuba and Porto Rico, and that the United States shall have one of the Ladrone islands also.

The president has decided that the statement intended to be made public as to the reply to Spain shall not be given out.

He reached this determination upon representation that such a course would be a violation of the proprieties of diplomacy, which require that such a note shall not be published before it is known to have reached the nation addressed and that even then reasonable time must be allowed for an answer.

The American reply distinctly gives warning that the proposition as to surrender of all sovereignty in the West Indian waters and the selection of an island in the Ladrones is beyond any discussion whatever. As to the Philippines the reply says in substance that as further indemnity to the United States, for its expenses the United States will hold the city of Manila, its bay and harbor, pending the determination of the future government of the whole island group. One island of the Ladrone group is to be ceded to the United States, this government to make its selection later.

In demanding the surrender of Spanish sovereignty in all our near by waters the reply diplomatically avoids making any pledges as to what is to be done by this government as to Cuba.

While the cabinet was in session a significant cablegram was received from Admiral Dewey. It announced the arrival of Major General Merritt and the expedition with him at Manila, but graphically painted the uncertainties as to the future there. The dispatch, which has not been made public save in its unimportant feature, largely guided the cabinet in its disposition of the Philippine problem. Without mincing his words Admiral Dewey announced that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of the gravity of the situation there, it would take 15,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

The deferment of final disposition of the Philippine problem was based on substantially the following grounds:

1. That the United States has no satisfactory knowledge of existing conditions there.

2. Nothing is known of what obligations were incurred as between the United States forces and the Philippine insurgents.

3. The present definite attitude of the insurgents is unknown.

4. The extent to which Aguinaldo controls the islands of the Philippine group is unknown.

5. Incident to the foregoing, it is not known what would have to be done by this government in subjugating the insurgent force and the Spanish and the natives.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, left the embassy shortly before 2 o'clock, accompanied by his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, and drove in a surrey to the white house. The ambassador had laid aside his usual alpaca coat and straw hat and with the formality usual in diplomatic calls on the president, he was in semi-dress attire with silk hat and black Prince Albert. M. Thiebault also wore the conventional silk hat and long coat of such formal occasions.

The were shown through to the private corridor of the white house, and the conference began soon after 2 o'clock.

It had been expected that the ambassador's call would be brief, only long enough to receive the American answer.

But it soon developed that the call was to be an extended one and long enough to permit full discussion. At 2:40 it was still in progress.

About that time Secretary Day arrived and joined the president and the ambassador.

Attorney General Griggs also came, although it was not known whether he joined in the conference with the ambassador. It was thought possible, though hardly probable, that the ambassador had come prepared to discuss and may be to determine on some of the terms under consideration.

The conference soon lengthened toward an hour and there was no outward evidence of its termination.

THE SCOPE OF OUR TERMS TO SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It was pretty well understood before the cabinet met today that a practical agreement had been reached upon the answer to be returned to the Spanish overtures for peace, and that what remained for the cabinet to do was simply to go over carefully the text of the communication Secretary Day had been charged to prepare over night, and to give to it the seal of formal approval. Secretary Day had had two conferences with the president since the adjournment of the cabinet yesterday, one last night and another early this morning, with the result that he has completed his share of the work before the hour of half past ten, appointed for the reassembling of the cabinet.

It was impossible to gather details as to the nature of that part of the communication relating to the Philippines, which, after all, was the only point that had given rise to prolonged discussion or had revealed any substantial differences among the members of the cabinet.

However, it was learned that an arrangement had been proposed which had met the approval of the cabinet, providing for the reference of so much of the Philippine question as touched their future government to a commission, probably limited to American and Spanish representation.

The scope and power of this commission could not be learned in advance of the cabinet meeting and the method devised for enforcing any verdict it might reach was left to surmise.

Still, the general principle underlying the arrangement is understood to be the development of the sober second thought of the American people as to the disposition of the Philippines, unclouded by the clash of war and unaffected by momentary lust for territorial acquisition.

Of course it is understood that no matter what form the Philippine agreement takes, the United States is to acquire a naval station there, for it is understood that the original plan to acquire a coaling station has been broadened into a demand for a naval station.

The argument that brought about this change was the representation of the naval war board that one of the most pressing needs of United States naval vessels in Atlantic waters was a good dry dock and some machine shops where the repairs that were always required by

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

FRANCE OUR FRIEND.

People Have Felt no Hostility to America.

True Sentiments Were Misrepresented Here.

Success in the War Not the Cause of Cordiality.

A Statement Issued in Paris Which Declares France Has no Wish to Interfere in Settlement.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)

PARIS, July 30.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the trouble between Spain and America and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances.

It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-American war comes to a close, the clearer it is to sober-minded Frenchmen that public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France towards the United States. It is added that in spite of what was written in the newspapers here or discussed in social circles when the war began, no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of the hostilities.

The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that, it is claimed here, it would be unfair now to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France and that the French newspapers today think it wiser to favor the conqueror. In explanation of the tone of the French press towards the United States it is said the language used by the newspapers at present is in substance the same as used three months ago and that the reason the American people have been under the impression that the French papers were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is due to the fact that only the less sensible part of the French was quoted in the cable dispatches while such papers as the Journal de Debats, the Figaro and the Temps and some others have not favored either side in the war and furnished their readers with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, it is argued that some of the leading representatives of the French press were interviewed during the war and their statements left no room for doubting that they entertained a cordial feeling towards the United States, while French business men who were similarly interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship towards America. Finally, the Frenchmen say that the recent declaration of the Fourth of July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained here towards Americans.

At the banquet of the American chamber of commerce there were many prominent Frenchmen present, including some of the highest state officials, and M. Marucjoule, the minister of commerce, speaking for the French Government, said:

"We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who have listened to calumniators in France who asserted that France was forgetful of her duty and we have become not only adversaries but, according to some reports, even discourteous toward America. I protest against such an impression. My word is sufficient to dispel such a ridiculous idea, and I hope that the echo of what I say will be carried far from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic as an indignant protest against the false reports as to the sentiments of France towards America.

"But if this is not sufficient, let me assure your countrymen that not a day, not an hour, not a minute, has elapsed during which the harmony which exists between us has ever run the risk of being broken.

"France has been for you a second country and no one knows better than your ambassador and a minister of the French cabinet the degree of cordiality manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French minister of commerce is reproduced here, as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments tending to prove that France has not been unfriendly to the United States in the war with Spain.

They also argue that there is no reason why France should side with Spain, as during the present century there has "never been any common ideal between the two countries" and as the Frenchmen of today are not led by clerical considerations, nor by the theory of the so called latin races," which, it is further asserted, is no longer taken seriously by any sensible man.

From a semi-official source the following statement was made:

"From a commercial point of view France is as much interested in American as in Spanish trade, and, consequently, she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor and rejoices heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

REBELS ARE UGLY.

Aguinaldo Has Assumed a Bold Attitude of Defiance.

MERRITT SAYS HE NEEDS ALL HIS TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it will take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

MERRITT NEEDS ALL OF HIS SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The following has been received at the war department:

"Hong Kong, July 30.—Adjutant General United States army, Washington: Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about the 12th. Health of command good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.

MERRITT,

"Major General Commanding."

DEWEY ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF MERRITT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The navy department has made public the following:

"Cavite, July 25.—Secretary of the navy: Merritt arrived yesterday on the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days.

"DEWEY."

GENERAL MERRITT ASSUMES COMMAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A special from Manila Bay, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 29, says:

"General Wesley Merritt and the transports and troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25th. All are well. General Merritt will at once assume command."

General Merritt's expedition includes the transports Ohio, City of Para, Indiana and Morgan City, which left here June 27, carrying 3,690 officers and men under Brigadier General McArthur; the steamer Valencia, which sailed on June 28 with 680 men, and the transport Newport, which sailed on June 29 with 800 men under the immediate command of General Merritt. Altogether there were 5,500 officers and men in the third party.

The first expedition carried 2,501 men and the second carried 3,515 men, so that General Merritt now has under his command 11,015 men.

SPANISH PRIDE SUSTAINS MANILA.

MANILA, July 25, via Hong Kong, July 30.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming and that the contest is utterly hopeless.

The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessaries of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant; but it is now merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to give in without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they have determined to suspend operations until September, and by that time peace will probably be concluded.

Then, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Carolino islands and the Ladrone islands, and possibly abandon the Philippines with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their sovereignty.

Under the circumstances, it seems evident that somebody must intervene in the name of humanity. Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the citadel, but they do not appear to have done much damage.

The natives are reported to be starving by thousands and the Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

INDIANA BOYS GO TO FERNANDINA.

TEMPA, Fla., July 30.—The One Hundred and Fifty seventh Indiana volunteers leave Tampa this morning for the new camp at Fernandina, Fla. This ends the movement of troops from this camp to Fernandina.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.

Otto Hasenfuss Escaped All the Spanish Bullets.

Letter From a Fort Wayne Boy Who Was With the Sixteenth Infantry in the Santiago Fighting.

There have been various reports in circulation that Otto Hasenfuss, of Fort Wayne, was killed at Santiago, that he was badly wounded and that he was missing. He is all right, as proved by a letter written to his mother, Mrs. Hasenfuss, of the north side. The young man is a private in company H, Sixteenth United States regulars, and with his regiment took part in the storming of the Spanish position in front of Santiago July 2. From his letter, which was written at Santiago, July 7, the following extracts are taken:

"DEAR MOTHER:—I thought I would write to you to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. I suppose you have heard of the two big battles we have had to fight since we landed here. I was in both of them, but have not been shot nor in any way hurt yet. I may be shot or hurt most any time, and may be killed, but I think the worst of the fighting is over and believe I will come through all right.

"I will try to tell you about the two fights. The first was not so bad as the second. In the first fight there were only thirty of our men killed and sixty-two wounded. That was the first day off of the boats. We started to fight in the morning and fought till 8 o'clock at night. The second fight was awful hard. We had to run two miles to get to the place and when we got there the bullets were flying all around us, and one went through my hat. The Spaniards were on top of a mountain and we were out in a field. They fought awful hard. In my company, which was in the lead, over half were killed or wounded. But I was one of the lucky ones. I did not get a scratch.

"There were dead bodies all around us and it was a terrible sight. Our company was the first on top of the hill where the fort was, and was the first company to put up the colors. There were 1,400 killed and wounded altogether and 150 missing. When you look at the papers look for Company H, Sixteenth United States Infantry, and I guess you will find out all about it.

"It is fearfully hot down here in Cuba and it rains every day. It gets pretty cold at night. There were over 1,000 Spaniards killed in the fight, and the next time we get at them we will try to kill more."

In concluding his letter the young soldier, who was in the thickest of the fighting at Santiago, says he expects to come home when the war is over.

LOCAL LINES.

Fred Basche has been granted a license to wed Wilhelmina Schoppmann.

Miss Anna Huhn, who was the guest of Miss Susie Rechs for the past two weeks, left for her home at Detroit this morning.

Bethany church, "Nebraska." The pastor has returned and will occupy his pulpit both morning and evening. Sunday school, 9 a. m.

Mrs. Ed. Lepper, of the east side, was taken ill about two weeks ago, and since that time has been unable to leave her bed only at short intervals.

Miss Rebecca Rehnen has returned home from Decatur, Ind., after a month's visit. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Miss Mamie Smith.

Chas. W. Smith and wife, of 118 West Williams street, and Mrs. Marie E. McCague, of Chicago, left Saturday to visit at their former home, near Pennville, Ind.

Judge Mack this afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Clara Lockhart vs. S. M. Foster. Attorney Henry Colerick will take the case to the supreme court.

Three big transfers were recorded in the recorder's office this morning on which were pasted more than $50 worth of government stamps. On each of them was a $10 revenue stamp.

Mrs. Nichols, of Hoffman street, reported to the police that for weeks some person has attempted to force into her house. She finally located the fellow and gave his name to the officers.

TO SEE NO SERVICE.

Soldiers at Camp Thomas Not in the Fighting.

Prospect of Per[illegible] Bar Them From [illegible]

Fifth Illinois Recovering Its Bad Temper.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Thursday, July 28. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Our [illegible] National Military Park, Tenn., July 26, [illegible] moved from Camp Thomas to [illegible] suspended and all the commands have settled down to work as though they were here permanently. Many of the officers and men now express the belief that there are politicians who prevent the regiments here from seeing active service. The Sixth Tennessee infantry, which has been in camp at Knoxville, Tenn., since organization, arrived at Camp Thomas today. The regiment, which is composed of [illegible] recruited.

The Fourth Tennessee infantry, which is now in camp at Knoxville, is expected to come to Camp Thomas during the next few days.

The Fifth Illinois is again settling down to business. The boys have about gotten over their bitter disappointment at not getting to go to the front at this time, and nearly every man has returned to the regiment for duty.

As soon as the rumors circulated to the effect that Colonel Culver was responsible for their recall were shown to be false, the boys were generally satisfied. This morning at roll call it is stated that all but a few of the men answered and these probably will show up during the next twenty-four hours.

The regiment now occupies new camp ground and all the tents have been set so that by Monday everything will be working as smoothly as though nothing had happened.

The First Pennsylvania is now in a state of expectancy as to when the colonelcy will be filled, it being known that Colonel Brown will not be physically able to return to the command. The boys of the regiment, without exception, are anxious that Lieutenant Colonel Good shall receive the appointment, and it is quite manifest that they will not be satisfied with any other arrangement. Lieutenant Colonel Good has made such an efficient officer and has grown in such favor with the officers and men that they would be quite reluctant to see any one else succeed to the command.

Lieutenant Harland, the regimental surgeon of the First Pennsylvania, thinks it would be advisable to move to a new location in the park and there is a general and a growing sentiment in favor of the movement. The matter will be agitated until something comes of it.

The First Pennsylvania has imposed a rather heavy sentence on one of its men for sleeping while on picket duty. For this offense Private William G. Leslie will serve six months in prison at St. Augustine, Fla., forfeit all pay during imprisonment and then be dishonorably discharged.

Maj. C. H. Drake, who was recently assigned to the First division, Third corps, as chief surgeon of the division hospital, is making time count. He has undertaken most important changes which will add greatly to the hospital. He has had the tents all systematically rearranged, placing the wards that are used for typhoid fever and contagious diseases apart from the others and on higher ground. In addition, trenches are to all be nicely paved, walks are being constructed of gravel and bordered with stone, and a thorough drainage system is being perfected.

A new commissary has also been established. There are twelve regiments at the park with temperance canteens. The Y. M. C. A. has made great inroads to the places where beer has been sold.

Beer can be purchased at only about fifteen canteens now.

General Wade and staff and the signal corps will move next Tuesday from the present location, near the vineyard, close to Snodgrass hill.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 30.—Wheat—July, 66½; Aug., 66½; Sept., 67-67½; Dec., [illegible]; May, 68½.

Corn—July, 33½; Sept., 33½; Dec., 33½; May, 36.

Oats—July, 21; Aug., 21½; Sept., 20; May, 23.

Pork—July, $9.45; Sept., $9.47; Dec., $[illegible].

Lard—July, $5.05; Sept., $5.07; Jan., $4.[illegible]; Dec., $4.[illegible].

Ribs—July, $5.05; Sept., $5.07; Oct., $5.[illegible].

Barley—Cash No. 2, [illegible].

Rye—July, 42; Aug., 42½; Sept., 41.

Flaxseed—July, [illegible]; Aug., 88½; Sept., [illegible].

Timothy—July, $2.[illegible].

C. K. [illegible] Lumber Co. will be in Decatur today to attend the funeral of H. C. [illegible], the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Page Blackburn. Little Hosier died Thursday. Mrs. Blackburn will be remembered in Fort Wayne as Miss Ida Hosier. The funeral occurred this afternoon.

FOUR THOU[illegible]

Over Three Thousa[illegible] of Fever in Arm[illegible] Santiago.

GEN. COPPINGER TO GO

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The war department posts the other [illegible]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary conditions fair. July 26: Total sick, [illegible]; total new cases, [illegible]; new cases fever, [illegible]; cases fever recovered, [illegible]; death, Private Michael McCormicks, first infantry, cerebro, asthenia following malarial fever. SHAFTER,

"Major General Commanding."

GENERAL COPPINGER TO GO TO PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a telegram from General Shafter at Santiago, dated July 29, as follows:

"The Segamanca, Knickerbocker, Saratoga and Prairie leave tomorrow Saturday night for Tampa. The Miami and Matawan have only forty-eight hours. They will be unloaded next. They have been detained until near the last on account of their condensing 12,000 gallons of water each per day, without which the fleet could not have gotten along."

General Corbin transmitted a copy of this telegram to General Coppinger, commanding the troops at Tampa. "You should have troops in readiness," he says, "to embark for Porto Rico on their arrival. The secretary of war directs me to say that he has no objection to your going to Porto Rico with any part of your command when you may desire, but on leaving you will notify this office and the next officer in rank to yourself, who will succeed you in command."

CUBANS WANT PAY FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29.—4 p. m.—Delayed in transmission.—A feature of the situation here is the constant stream of native residents who are presenting claims to the authorities here against the United States government for losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, damage to property, robbery and plunder, during the last three years. These claims are promptly returned with an expression of regret.

The daily passes issued through the lines exceed 300. Today it was discovered that they are being used to take rum and tobacco to the Spaniards with whom a good traffic is kept up. Future bearers of passes will be searched.

Among the passengers on the Ward line steamer Philadelphia on her return trip to New York will be Don Adoon, the new collector of the port at Santiago. The full cabin capacity has been engaged.

She will probably take a full cargo of iron ore, the first since the war broke out.

All foreign orders for goods have been countermanded. There is a distinct sentiment here for continuation of the occupation, and the definite establishment of an American protectorate. Local merchants, Spanish, foreign and native, are drawing up a petition requesting the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Santiago, so that in case they desire to ship goods to Porto Rico they may be saved the payment of double duties.

Under the Spanish regime the entry of goods in bond was unknown. Merchandise imported and reshipped to Porto Rico, another Spanish colony, paid duties twice.

SANTIAGO AFRAID OF CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29, 12:[illegible] p. m.—Delayed in transmission.—General Shafter has had some trouble correspondence with Adjutant General Corbin regarding allay the fears among Spanish and foreign merchants here that the American troops are to withdraw from Santiago and the city given over to the custody of the Cuban soldiers.

Representations had been made to General Shafter of the alleged impossibility of a resumption of business unless assurances were given by the United States government that enough American troops would remain to maintain order and that a stable government would be established.

General Shafter cabled to Adjutant General Corbin requesting an hourly to give the desired assurance from the president.

General Shafter says the four immune regiments from Alabama and Mississippi, in all 4,000 men, are expected today, and will remain to garrison the city. He has recommended the withdrawal of the cav-

STORM SWEPT.

Thousand of Dollars Worth of Damage Done by a Cyclone.

Corn, Oats, Vegetables and Fruit Trees Destroyed and Fences and Buildings Damaged.

The storm which passed south of the city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was costly in its effects and the farmers of Allen county are losers by tens of thousands of dollars. Reports coming in this morning indicate that it was the most terrible in destruction of any storm which has occurred hereabouts in years. The wind was terrific and hail fell in torrents all along the path of the cyclone. Farmers from west and south of Fort Wayne tell THE SENTINEL that the destructive part of the big storm was about one mile in width and carried across the county from the Whitley county line to the east line of old Allen.

Ex-County Commissioner Stellhorn was a sufferer and his loss will reach into the hundreds of dollars. The hail, which was about as large as a hulled walnut, literally cut to pieces hundreds of acres of corn and today the stalks are standing completely stripped of their leaves. Oats in the field was completely destroyed and on Mr. Stellhorn's farm no less than twenty big trees were blown down. One tree was almost three feet across the butt. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes and so thick were the hail that a person could hardly see four feet away. At Hiser's the wind mill was blown down and 300 feet this side of the Stellhorn bridge a big cottonwood tree was blown across the road and it was impossible for farmers to get past it unless they drove through the river. Five men were employed to get it out of the way.

At some farm houses, those of Messrs. Hetherington and Lapp, for instance, on the Simons road, the window lights on the west side were all broken out.

Probably the greatest damage was done to the farms west of the city, along the Little River ditch and the Wabash railway. George A. Geoglein, who resides on the big farm of Hon. T. E. Ellison, reports that terrible havoc was created on the place. Corn, oats, cabbage, cucumbers, trees, fences, sheds, in fact everything which the wind and hail was able to reach, was more or less damaged. He estimates the loss at not less than $2,000.

The same reports come from the Peters and Bash farms. Mr. Peters says that not considering the crops destroyed he can stand in the doorway of his farm house and see where more than $500 worth of damage was done. The corn on the farms along the Little River flats was in excellent condition and an extremely large crop was expected. Today the stalks stand like bare bean poles with hardly a tassel or a leaf on them. Scores of other farmers report exactly the same conditions and when the damage is figured up it may reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Farmers who were happy a few days ago in the prospects of a big corn crop are blue today.

There was great damage to fences and small buildings and Mr. Stellhorn this morning stated that many of his neighbors were unable to turn out their stock because the fences were down. South of the city, near Hesse Cassel, loss and destruction of property and crops similar to those explained above are reported.

Many farmers were compelled to stay home today in order to repair damages, and all about the city were knots of other farmers telling each other what had been destroyed in their respective neighborhoods. North of the city there was a heavy rain, but the wind was light, there was no hail and therefore no damage.

A BIG DEAL.

S. M. Foster Buys the Trentman Homestead.

S. C. Lombard this morning closed a real estate deal by which Samuel M. Foster becomes owner of the Trentman homestead on the corner of Wayne and Webster streets. The consideration was $4[illegible] and persons best posted in value say this was cheap enough. Mr. [illegible] will make his home in the [illegible], which will probably be [illegible] modeled.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

...mor's island, with ... [illegible] they ...

... Philippine ... is much ... of needing help to let go. ... people of southern Porto ... already singing the "Star ... Banner." They can't help catching.

... statesmen at Washington ... acting on the theory that ... United States is under moral ... to grab the Philippines ... neither the people of this country want to be bothered with them or not.

It is just eighteen years since the first Japanese newspaper was established and now there are in existance there 575 daily and weekly newspapers and thirty-five law and medical magazines, eleven scientific and a large number of religious journals.

It is said that Walter Howard, one of the war correspondents of a New York newspaper, who has come back from Cuba, wrecked in health, has brought with him an expense account of $33,000. This will serve to show that getting war news is nearly as expensive as making it, and will explain the various little items beginning to appear in the newspapers about what the war has cost and is costing them. Apropos of this the Chicago morning papers give this very reason for raising the price from one to two cents per copy.

THE story that the powers may, to use a new phrase, "police" Spain by sending their warships to "protect the people against themselves," means that the nations will intervene to uphold the present dynasty as against the Carlists and the republicans. It seems hardly possible that fears are entertained of the latter. Spain is in no more danger of becoming a permanent republic than Thibet or Ashantee. The inhabitants of that interesting country not many years ago were calling out for an "absolute king," and though it may be a shock to the sentiment of the universal reign of the people to say so, the powers should see that they get what they asked for.

SHIP building companies which were tumbling over each other in their anxiety to bid for new battle ships do not display the same eagerness to secure contracts for building the new torpedo boats. They claim that the requirements of the government as to speed and general construction are so severe that there is a great risk in building these ships, subject to an official test for acceptance. They are willing to construct torpedo boats exactly according to the plan furnished by the navy department, but are unwilling to take any responsibility as to the result of these plans. The navy department originally advertised for bids to be opened on August 3, but the lack of bidders prompted an extension until August 16, and now there has been a postponement for a week. It begins to look as if the department would have to make some concessions to the builders, if it expects to get the new boats finished within any reasonable time.

SOME of Admiral Dewey's officers were rewarded for their behavior at Manila, not at the expense of a willing and grateful nation, as might so easily have been but to the serious detriment of some of their fellow officers' chances for promotion. Captain Clark, of the Oregon, was one of these injured officers, and the New York Times is doubtless right in thinking this explains a rather curious sentence in the captain's report on the battle with Cervera's fleet. Speaking of his subordinates he says: "I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I append a list of the officers, with the stations that they occupied, hoping that this may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered." But, again, the sentence may be a sly dig at a certain notorious failure to mention names in the first official report of the same battle.

IT is going to be harder for the United States to get out of this war than it was to get into it. It is known what is to be done respecting Cuba, and it is known what is to be done respecting Porto Rico. Cuba is to be independent and the other island is to become the property in fee simple of the United States. Spain, in short, must take her flag and clear out from the western hemisphere. But what of the islands Dewey has seized and Merritt has gone over to conquer? The question of the Philippines is the really serious problem to grow out of the war. As regarded from some points of view it would perhaps be a good thing for the United States to hold the islands permanently, give them humane, progressive government and as much liberty as the natives may safely be entrusted to possess. But such a policy is a radical departure from all the sentiments and traditions of our government. It is almost plain that the majority of the thinking people of the United States are opposed to a policy that will force this country as a factor into the grave and dangerous disputes of the European powers in the far east. What to do with the Philippines is giving President McKinley and his advisors serious concern, as well it may. The destiny of the United States is hanging upon such decision as may be made.

...NE, IND.

Sentinel.

...898.

...E.
...Court.
...
Attorney.
RICE.
Circuit Court.
J. BELOT.
Auditor.
...M MEYER, JR.
For Treasurer.
J. H. ROHAN.
For Recorder.
C. M. GILLETTE.
For Sheriff.
ALBERT E. MELCHING.
For Coroner.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.
For Surveyor.
JOHN A. BUSCHMAN.
For Commissioner First District.
SYLVANUS F. BAKER.
For Commissioner Third District.
C. E. ORFF.
For Joint Senator Allen and Adams.
WILLIAM C. RYAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
For Secretary of State.
SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
For Auditor.
JOHN W. MINOR.
For Treasurer.
HUGH DOUGHERTY.
For Attorney General.
JOHN G. M'NUTT.
For Supreme Court Clerk.
HENRY WARRUM.
For Superintendent Public Instruction.
W. S. SINCLAIR.
For Statistician.
JAMES S. GUTHRIE.
For Geologist.
EDWARD BARRETT.
For Supreme Court Judges.
Second District—L. J. HACKNEY.
Third District—JAMES M'CABE.
Fifth District—T. E. HOWARD.
For Appellate Court Judges.
EDWIN TAYLOR.
E. J. KOLLMEYER.
EDGAR A. BROWN.
W. S. DIVINS.
JOHN KOPELKA.

TONIGHT.

Travelers' Protective Association—Regular meeting of Post A.
Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters.
Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

THE boy king's measles needn't worry him. Watson will soon be over there and knock the spots off of him.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has sent $5 to each of the five Rough Riders lying wounded in the post hospital on...

FRANCE OUR FRIEND.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been the messenger of peace sent by Spain to America.

"As to the terms upon which peace will be arranged the French government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States will no longer be satisfied with the mere independence of Cuba, considering that the war has cost her considerable sacrifices. Consequently the French press, especially the Journal des Debates and the Temps, are already taking into account that important element in the settlement of peace.

"They only hope that America will not claim too much. Not that France feels envious, in view of the increased power of the United States; but simply because too onerous conditions on the part of America would make peace difficult. In fact, it deserves to be pointed out that France does not make any objection to the United States increasing either its strength or its dominions.

"The reason for a quiet feeling of France in this matter is that she is convinced that if such an increase in any way threatens any European power, she is not that power. Even the annexation of Hawaii, which gives to the United States an important position in the Pacific ocean, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting only of some little islands and French Guiana. Therefore she feels sure that the Americans, who she considers to be a practical people, will never think of having trouble with a great European power for such a trifling object.

"As to the Philippines, if those islands are to be lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably prefer having the Americans as next door neighbors, instead of any European or Asiatic power.

"Consequently what France wants, so far as the United States are concerned, is only a proper consideration of her commercial interests. In that respect she has been thoroughly reassured by the willingness the American government displayed on the occasion of the last commercial agreement, so she is full of confidence in the future."

State Convention Indianapolis, August 3-4, 1898.

The attention of delegates to the state republican convention is called to the arrangement made with the Wabash for a through car to Indianapolis, leaving Fort Wayne on the 1:55 noon train of Tuesday, August 2nd, and arriving at Indianapolis, via Peru, at 6 p. m. Round trip tickets $3.60, on sale August 2 and 3, good to return until August ... Telephone No. 3. ...

HIS WORD IS TRUTH.

Hear the Preaching of it in God's Holy Temples.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements.

St. Andrew's chapel, South Wayne avenue—Evening prayer and sermon at 5 p. m.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting at 3:00 p. m., to be addressed by Rev. J. F. Bockman. Bible study at 4 p. m.

First Church of Christ Scientists hold services every Sunday morning at 10:30, in Odd Fellows' hall, No. 19 West Berry street.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church on tomorrow will be Holy communion at 8 a. m. and morning prayer and sermon at 10:45 a. m.

Services in Plymouth Congregational church at 10:45 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. and Christain Endeavor at 7 p. m. Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie, minister.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor.—Subject of morning sermon, "Increase by Sacrifice." Evening, "A Great Supper."

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects—Morning, "Meditations on Life of Christ;" evening, "Why Jesus Died." Z. A. Harris, minister.

There will be regular service at Westminster church tomorrow, both morning and evening, conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell. Tomorrow night will be his farewell sermon to the people of Westminster.

Rev. L. L. Henson will preach his last sermon before his vacation, at the Baptist Tabernacle tomorrow morning. In the evening there will be a Buffalo Pine Lake echo meeting participated in by several persons.

Bethel church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—English preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; Young People's alliance, 7 p. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m. There will be no evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30, by the pastor; Junior League meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league meeting at 7:15, and preaching by the pastor at 7:45.

South Congregational church—Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:15 a. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m. At 8 o'clock Rev. A. W. Ballinger, of the U. B. church, and the pastor will exchange. Good singing.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held tomorrow at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. The ladies of the C. W. B. M. will have charge of the evening service. An attractive program has been arranged. P. J. Rice, minister.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; sermon at 10:30 a. m.; classes at 12 m.; Junior league at 3 p. m.; Epworth league at 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m., subject, "Digging Wells."

Calvary United Brethren church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning devotion at 10:30 a. m.; at 7:45 p. m. Rev. Frame, of the South Congregational church, will preach. A male quartet will sing.

There will be a missionary sermon at the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, Sunday evening at 7:45 p. m. Rev. John Wesley will preach in the morning at 10 a. m. Subject, "Dress." Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. J. Russell, superintendent. N. L. Stambaugh, pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets.—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 8. Morning, "Jerichos." Evening, "Gospel Confidence." Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 7. The union Temperance meeting to be given by the Epworth leagues is postponed.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison and Berry streets, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching 10:30 a. m. Rev. Mr. Darling, of Chicago, Ill., will preach. General class meeting at 11:15 a. m.; Epworth league devotional meeting, 7 p. m.; sermon at 8 p. m., by the pastor. Special music at each service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 and 10:30 a. m.; children's service, and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital). Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

AT WINONA PARK.

Rev. Sam Jones Addresses a Large Audience.

The Great Southern Revivalist at His Best—Some Snap Shots at the Politicians.

Sam Jones lectured to a large audience at Winona last night. The lecture was full of good things from beginning to end. His subject was, "Get There and Stay There." He said the great trouble with the people of America today was the great greed for money. In his experience the most miserable man today was the man burdened with the responsibility for wealth. The happiest man in the world today is the one who is earning an honest dollar for wife and children and goes to bed at night with a clear conscience. Some people are not satisfied until they do some great thing and are all the time after their friends to stand for them. "I never knew," said Mr. Jones, "what it was to stand for a person until I had lost $30,000." He had found that whenever one person began to stand for another that other usually wanted to lie down and not do any standing for himself at all. Now, when he was asked to stand for another he excused himself with the plea that he wanted to lie down himself awhile. "If I were mad at a fellow," said the lecturer, "I should try to get him to run for office. That is the quickest way to break him up. Some people say a man can go into politics and keep clean. I do not believe it. Can a hog go into a mudhole to wallow and come out clean? It ought to be different, but it isn't. If this country ever goes down it will go down from a great greed for office. Every other man you meet is looking for a soft snap. We are beginning to be a nation of calves—all want to suck at the public teat. Many of the people at Washington have been nursing there so long that they have no teeth." Mr. Jones said that in the last national campaign the candidate of the republican party was a good honest man and the candidate of the democratic party was also a good honest man, but that both were afraid to declare war on the great evil that was ruining the nation and that evil, he said, was the liquor traffic. More money, he pointed out, was spent for whisky last year than was issued by the United States government. "You may talk about silver and gold as political issues," the lecturer declared, "but this country will never have good times and uniform prosperity until the rum power is smashed. We want men and women today who know the right and are not ashamed to show their colors. Look well to your manhood. Know but one way and that the right way. The straight road is the nearest way anywhere. 'Tis much easier to tell the truth than a lie. If you tell a lie you have to go round the next day and fix it up. If I can see a man who is industrious, spends the evenings at home with his family, I can tell you that man's life will be full of good things. If I see a boy who is hanging around saloons and idling away his time, I can tell you what will become of that boy in ten years. He will be a disgrace to his friends and relatives. We want more life in everything. Some churches are so dead that the world can run by them while they are putting on their boots. The greatest blessing the Lord ever put into a community is a live preacher. That staid old preacher who goes into his pulpit with a bundle of writing paper and reads an essay to his congregation will never do much to fire his people with life." Mr. Jones closed his lecture with a strong plea to boys and girls to work for character and do nothing to injure their standing in the community. He counseled them gravely to remember that the greatest friend they ever had or would have in the world was mother, and never do anything to cause her heart to bleed. The greatest and grandest man in America was he who could look back in after years and say he had never caused his mother an hour of anxiety or a moment of pain.

Cincinnati and return for $1.50, via Grand Rapids and Indiana, Sunday, July 31st. Trains leave at 2:40 a. m., returning leave Cincinnati at 7 p. m. No change of cars. 26-5t

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

GOOSE EGGS FOR BOB.

Fort Wayne Has Some Fun With Gilks' Mud Hens.

Big Ed Herr Toyed With Them, While the Hoosiers Lambasted Kid Keenan's Curves—Notes.

The second game with Bob Gilks' Mud Hens was different from the first.

No better playing was ever done by any team than that by the Fort Waynes yesterday afternoon. There was as much difference between the game they put up and the one of the day before as there is between Wartax and Star Pointer. Ed Herr and "Kid" Keenan were opposing twirlers and the big blonde gave the little fellow a few pointers on how to win a ball game. Keenan pitched nice ball, too, until the fifth when two hits and a sacrifice earned a run for the Hoosiers. In the sixth, singles by Campbell, Flood and Belden, a scratch three-bagger by Patterson, which bounded bad and got away from Hartman, and Wetzel's failure to handle Griffin's grounder cleanly allowed four Hoosiers to sail over the rubber with runs enough to "cinch" the game. It was different with the Mud Hens. Smith made two singles off Herr and he was the only visitor to reach first base in six innings. Once he got as far as second. At the end of Fort Wayne's half of the seventh rain came down in torrents and Umpire Keefe called the game, which went back to even innings. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	3	0	1	0	0	0
Campbell c.	3	1	1	4	0	0
Flood, m	3	1	1	1	0	0
Griffin, ss	3	1	0	2	2	0
Babb, 3b	3	1	2	2	2	0
Patterson, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	0
Belden, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Norcum, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Herr, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	26	5	8	18	7	0

TOLEDO.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hartman, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gilks, m	2	0	0	1	0	0
Beck, 2b	2	0	0	2	2	1
Myers, 1b	2	0	0	5	0	0
Smith, lf	2	0	2	3	0	0
McDonough, 3b	2	0	0	3	2	0
Wetzel, ss	2	0	0	0	0	1
Arthur, c.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Keenan, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	19	0	2	18	5	2

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	4	—5
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Fisher. Three-base hit—Patterson. Struck out—By Herr, 2; by Keenan, 2. Double play—Griffin to Patterson. Umpire—Keefe. Time of game—0:47.

Inter-state League.

DAYTON, 5; YOUNGSTOWN, 4.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 30.—Youngstown had a good lead until the third inning, when Dayton pounded Knepper hard and the locals went up in the air, failing to hit Streit. The score:

Dayton.......0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0—5
Youngst'n ...3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Hits—Youngstown, 7; Dayton, 11. Errors—Youngstown, 1; Dayton, 1. Batteries—Youngstown, Knepper and Schrecongost; Dayton, Streit and Donahue.

NEW CASTLE, 6; SPRINGFIELD, 5.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 30.—Guese did remarkable work in the box and kept hits scattered. The runs of the visitors were principally made on the errors of the home team. Manager Lytle, of New Castle, made a clean home run. The score:

New Castle...0 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 0—6
Springfield....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—5

Base Hits—New Castle, 11; Springfield, 9. Errors—New Castle, 3; Springfield, 3. Batteries—New Castle, Guese and Zinram; Springfield, Dolan and Graflius. Umpire—Colgan.

GRAND RAPIDS, 1; MANSFIELD, 0.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 30.—It was a pitchers' battle, and Grand Rapids' one run was made on errors at first and third. Mansfield had two men put out at the plate. The score:

Grand Rapids 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Mansfield ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Mansfield, 2; Grand Rapids, 3. Errors—Mansfield, 4; Grand Rapids, 2. Batteries—Kellum and Belt; Carson and Cote.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
New York, 12; Louisville, 8.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 3 (ended by darkness).
Boston at St. Louis—rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 4.
Milwaukee, 11; St. Paul, 3.
Columbus, 6; St. Joseph, 3.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

A number of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Base Ball association met at the Randall hotel last evening and completed the organization of the company. It was shown that the indebtedness to be assumed including salaries to July 31 would be $880 and it was therefore determined to increase the capital stock to $1,500, not including the guarantee. The belief was general that with $600 or $700 in the treasury after the indebtedness was paid there could be no such thing as failure and business men would respond more liberally if they knew the team was a certainty and its affairs were in the hands of solid men. The following board of directors was chosen: Isadore Mautner, Frank J. Stutesman, H. C. Stites, Sid Hubbard and Frank Mohr. These gentlemen will have entire charge of the affairs of the club. Immediately after the meeting of stockholders adjourned the directors met and elected the following officers:

President—F. J. Stutesman.
Vice President—I. Mautner.
Secretary—Sid Hubbard.
Treasurer—Frank Mohr.
Playing Manager—Ed. O'Meara.

It was shown that the salary limit of the Fort Wayne club was $1,140 a month, away above what the league constitution allows, and it was determined to curtail. Hickey will be released and Patterson will be allowed to go to his home, O'Meara playing first base. This will leave eleven men, just as many as Mr. Strobel carries, and will cut the salary list to less than $1,000 a month. The directors found that more than one-half of the $1,500 had been subscribed, and now that a reliable organization has been perfected it is believed the balance of the shares can easily be disposed of. Many of the present shareholders will increase their holdings of stock. Another meeting will be held on the call of the board of directors.

NOTES.

The team will be home again next Thursday.

Dayton has signed a pitcher named Hagerty.

Youngstown has signed Joe Katz. He will play first base.

The Fort Waynes play a double header at Dayton tomorrow.

Bob Gilks says the Fort Waynes should be one, two, three with the present team.

Carrick, who twirled for Fort Wayne in 1896, has been signed by the New York league team.

The rain beat Fisher, Campbell and Flood out of singles. Each of the trio made a single in the first half of the seventh.

Babb's work at third was a feature. He made one great stop and throw and again ran away into left field and captured a fly ball.

Patterson has asked for a lay-off to go home and see his sick mother, who is in a precarious condition. O'Meara will play first base.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Lives Lost in a Lodging House Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A fire which broke out shortly after midnight in a three story frame building at 113 Oregon street, caused the loss of five lives and badly burned five persons, one of whom is not expected to survive.

The dead are: Kate Connolly, William White, Frank Kelly, Geo. Hansen, C. A. Holmes.

Mrs. Manuel Silva was badly burned and probably fatally injured internally.

The building was a cheap lodging house and most of the inmates were longshoremen and people who work along the water front. Being of wood, the structure burned like tinder and the victims were nearly all suffocated.

The property loss is not over $2,000. The explosion of an overturned lamp caused the fire.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

Free Rheumatism Cure.

Trial Package Free to all—Send for it—Tell Your Suffering Friends That They Can First Test Before They Part With Their Money.

A Genuine Rheumatism Specific That Cures Rheumatism No Matter if 20 Doctors Have Tried and Failed. It is a Marvelous Remedy.

Not a great doctor; not an eminent specialist; not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every-day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free a trial package of a remedy that cured him of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of others whose years of pain and suffering, helplessness and despair had well nigh sent to an untimely grave. It is a subject of great interest. Rheumatism is a most merciless demon. It spares neither the God-fearing nor the infidel. Born of the devil it seems to tantalize men's souls to see how much they can suffer and yet breathe the air that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafford, of Milton Mass., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic. He had suffered for many years. At times the pain would ease up a little and fill his heart with thankfulness that perhaps life would not be such a burden after all. But no sooner would he rejoice than a sudden change of the weather would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial reached him during one of these periodic spells and gave him such relief that he continued the remedy and was completely cured. Mr. Smith, the discoverer of the remedy, was an invalid as a result of rheumatism, the disease affecting his feet. At times he could barely hobble about. He experimented with all sorts of drugs and by great good luck, hit upon a combination that acted as a specific for the disease. At first he confined his efforts among those whom he personally knew, but in time the demand for his discovery became so great that he put the medicine up in regular form and has since sold it through the drug stores at $1.00 a box. But most people who suffer are convinced that there is no cure for rheumatism, and to offset this doubt Mr. Smith sends a trial package free that all may test it first and thus learn of its wonderful merit. Send your name and address to John A. Smith, 553 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail he will send prepaid a package of Gloria Tonic, a remedy that will cure any form of rheumatism, no matter how many doctors have tried and failed.

Foreigners as British Consuls.

With reference to a letter on this subject signed "Civis Britannicus" in our last issue, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor writes to us that when traveling in French Indo-China he had occasion to apply at Saigon for consular assistance. Our consul, he found, was an American, and the assistant who was sent with him to get justice done at the hands of the French authorities was actually a French subject, a Pondicherry Eurasian.—London Times.

Uncle Sam Tells Young America How He Did It!

THE

SENTINEL'S WAR PICTURES

Will tell the whole world how he did it.

Our War Portfolio Presents

Photographs and drawings of Bombardments by our Men-of-War, and land attacks by our heroic citizen soldiers.

.....Comprising A.....

Pictorial Panorama of the Spanish-American War.

These books can be had at THIS OFFICE at 10c per copy or they will be mailed on receipt of price.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Now Ready.

Price.... Carnival

AT

Lehman's.

This season's Greatest Clearance Sale of Men's or Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings. Beginning Saturday July 23, up to and including July 30th.

Men's Linen Crash Suits, any one in the house $3 and $4 qualities, less than actual cost of material and manufacturing; during this sale at $1.95.

Any Straw Hat in the store, Men's, Boys' or Children's, not one reserved, at just 1-2 half regular price.

Men's Fancy Hosiery, plaids and stripes, 50 and 75c qualities; during this sale at 25c.

75 doz. Silk and Satin Teck Scarfs, not one worth less than 50c; during the sale, 25c.

The "Peyser" linen collar, guaranteed 4-ply and 2,100 linen, the equal of any 25c collar on the market; sale price 10c.

25 doz. Men's Work Shirts, 35 and 50 cent qualities; at 19 cents.

15 doz. Painter's Overalls, white, with bib, at 25 cents.

Odds and ends of our boys' shirt waist department, 35, 50 and 75 cent grades; come early and get the pick at 19 cents.

Any Boys' Knee Pants Suit in the store at $3.98; take your choice out of $5, $6 and $7 suits.

We are stuck on size 16 Negligee Shirts with white neck band, link cuffs to match. We offer 10 dozen of this size, $1 and $1.50 quality; during this sale at 63 cents.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

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Globe

Dissolution Sale!

ONLY ABOUT 20 DAYS MORE.

Our Sale Will Positively Close on AUGUST 15th.

REMEMBER!

Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods will be much higher next season, cost you double our present prices.

So Buy Now For Yourself and Boys.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.

All Goods At And Below Cost.

HE'S UP AGAINST IT.

—San Francisco Examiner.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE; REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Puff

This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The 5c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 218 Calhoun Street. Telephone 535

WABASH OUTING.

Three Hundred and Seventy-four Go to Detroit.

Rain Keeps Many Intending Excursionists at Home—The News of Shop and Rail.

Rain sadly interfered with the Wabash shopmen's excursion to Toledo and Detroit today. Yesterday morning indications pointed to a crowd of 600 and had the weather remained pleasant that number would have taken in the outing. Instead, however, there were only 374 tickets sold. The crowd was composed almost entirely of the shopmen and their wives and children. They apparently had no fear of the weather and were about as happy and jolly a crowd as ever embarked upon a pleasure trip.

General and Local Gossip.

Wabash Trainmaster C. E. Wells spent the night in the city.

Frank Walpole, Nickel Plate car repairer, is sick and off duty.

J. W. Anderson, a Pittsburg shop man, is in Lima, visiting friends.

Joseph Vail, carpenter at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, is sick.

Theodore Dobler, clerk in the Pittsburg round house, is still quite sick.

Local Engineer George Quidore, of the Nickel Plate, is taking a brief rest from his labors.

The Monon shops at Lafayette are running full time and give employment to 300 men.

The Electric corporation this morning shipped a forty light arc dynamo to Morelia, Mex.

Fireman Leon Studer, who had a wrist sprained a week ago, has recovered. He is employed on the Nickel Plate.

Harry Fink, assistant yard master of the Pennsylvania, has returned home from the east. He will go on duty Monday.

After August 1 the general offices of the Detroit and Lima Northern, at present scattered, will all be concentrated at Detroit.

Frank Lauer, Pennsylvania car inspector, and his wife went down to Columbia City today to visit friends over Sunday.

B. Rutley, who spent a month with relatives in Michigan, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. He is a brakeman.

Nickel Plate Fireman John Ramsey was taken sick at Knox yesterday, and had to come home. He is in the local freight service.

Only the foundry part of the Bass works closed down today. The machine, boiler and blacksmith departments were in full operation.

Foreman J. C. Gehring, of the Wabash shop, and his wife went to Butler this afternoon to spend Sunday with his mother and sister.

John Rhinesmith came home last evening, much improved in health. For the past month he has been sojourning in northern Michigan.

Ed. O'Connell is again at his desk in the Pennsylvania offices. He has just returned from Petoskey, where he spent a week with Mrs. O'Connell and the baby.

The attaches of the offices in the Pittsburg depot building were shocked yesterday by lightning, which struck the electric light pole in front of the building.

A syndicate has purchased a considerable tract of land at Omaha, and is said to have purchased it in the interests of the Chicago Great Western, which it is understood will build to Omaha.

Foreman Isaac Wise, of the Pittsburg tank shop, has gone to Mansfield, Ohio. Last night he received a telegram stating that his brother, who was hurt badly several months ago, is in a critical condition.

Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will on August 1 start on an extended trip through the northwest, going to Winnipeg, British Columbia, and several of the Pacific coast states.

Frank Shunk was in the city several hours yesterday. He was en route to Lima, where he was called by the death of his father, notice of which appears elsewhere. Frank is a Pennsylvania car inspector located at Valparaiso.

The Fort Wayne Spoke company shipped a lot of wheel material to Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday. Allen county has the reputation of producing fine wheel timber. The Sandusky people say they can get no better anywhere.

The storm prostrated the Pennsylvania telegraph poles at Adams station for a distance of half a mile. The section men here and at Adams assisted the linemen in repairing the break and the work was completed by 8 o'clock last night.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen claims to have the largest membership of any of the railway organizations. Its disbursements to heirs of deceased members and the sick or injured for July and August will amount to about $70,000.

Andy Delay, night yard master of the Nickel Plate, has taken a three weeks' vacation, which he will spend in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He went to Bellevne, his old home, last night. G. L. Louden is filling Mr. Delay's place in the yards.

As illustrating the wonderful growth of the traffic in dressed meats a railroad man points to the fact that there are now ten refrigerator cars in use where there was one a few years ago. And there are not enough cars today to handle the business.

Tonight Frederick Nagel severs his connection with the Wabash and retires to the enjoyment of the rest and comfort he is so justly entitled to. For forty one years Mr. Nagel had charge of the store room at the Wabash shops. Monday morning James Hartnett assumes that office.

It is stated that the Pullman company is making more money out of the transportation of United States troops than the railroads. Every Pullman car that can be commanded has been in use for weeks, some which had been consigned to the scrap pile have been repaired and put into service.

Yesterday at Toronto C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, met and held a conference with Grand Chiefs Clark and Sargeant, of the conductors and firemen's brotherhoods, relative to rules recently formulated and put into service by those bodies. The meeting was harmonious.

General Passenger Agent Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, has hit upon the unique plan of fitting a train schedule by popular vote. He has sent broadcast, with a stamped envelope to be returned, a blank asking for the preferred time for a new twenty-four-hour train each way between Chicago and New York.

Another old railroad man has been called to his eternal home. J. H. Yost will be buried at Bucyrus tomorrow. He began his railway career as a chainman in the survey of the line known as the Ohio and Indiana road, now the middle portion of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. And he continued on the company's pay rolls up to the time of his death, having worked for it forty-seven years.

CAME ANYWAY.

Rain Could Not Discourage Findlay Excursionists.

Five Hundred Shopmen Come to Enjoy Robison Park—German Day Tomorrow—The Program.

Any time the Findlay road don't run a nice clean excursion into Robison park it is because there is a washout on the road or something of that kind. There was another one today, a shop excursion, and they came in with about 500 people. The train was about half an hour late on account of the numerous stops made and time consumed in picking up passengers. After the arrival of the train the excursionists put in several hours about the city down town and about noon began drifting to the park.

Tomorrow will be the big German day, and if all signs don't fail the largest Sunday crowd of the season will be seen at the park. There will be excursions on all the roads leading into the city. The Wabash will bring in a train from Toledo at 10:55, and from Lafayette at 10:45; Pennsylvania from Plymouth at 10:30 and from Lima at 10:20; the Findlay will get in at 10:30; the Lake Erie at 10:15, and the Lake Shore at 10:45. Nearly ever train will bring in one or more German singing societies, who will participate in the exercises in the grove. The program arranged by the six German societies of Fort Wayne, under whose auspices the affair is being run, is as follows:

Das Deutsche Lied	Kallwoda
Maennerchor.	
Waldeinsamkeit	Ph. Orth
Saengerbund.	
Nur du Allein	Abt
Gesang Section des Turnverein Vorwarts.	
Saengermarsch	Kollner
Eintracht.	
An das Vaterland	Kreutzer
Liederkranz.	
Ueber Berg and Thal	Fittig
Gruetli-Verein.	
Schnack Schnack	Schreiner
Harmonia.	
Schafer's Sonntags Lied	Kreutzer
Maennerchor.	

Other singing societies from the different cities which will be represented will arrange impromptu programs after arriving on the grounds. If the weather is at all favorable there is no queston but that one of the nicest crowds seen in Fort Wayne for many days will be here tomorrow. The German contingent of Fort Wayne will be out in full force and many private family parties have been arranged.

At the theatre an entirely new bill will be given. John T. Powers the eccentric comedian will be the headliner, and he is good. He has been a leading comedian on the "legitimate" stage for a number of years and he makes a hit wherever he appears. Gordon and Vidocq, another eccentric comedy team, one of the best in the business, have also been engaged, and Barry and Hague will do one of the cleverest Irish comedy sketches seen at the park this season. Collins and Ray will do a refined comedy act and Powers and Hyde, a great hit in the east, will present a job lot of negro oddities, including the latest coon songs and a great cake walk.

After the show in the afternoon and evening the Park orchestra will render the following program at the band stand:

March—"Corps de Garde"	Godfrey
"Hungarian Fantasia"	Tobani
Patrol—"Crack Regiment"	Tobani
Mazurka—"Bride's Flower"	Ph. Fahrbach
Overture—"Twice in Italy"	Rossini
Waltz—"The Skaters"	Waldteufel
March—"My Darktown Gal"	Lew Johnson

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE ABBOTT WON.

He Makes Several New Records on the Cleveland Track.

Frank Bogash Won Two Heats in the 2:05 Pace, Which Was Won by Anaconda.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—World's records went glimmering on the Cleveland Driving company's track at the last day's races of the grand circuit meeting.

In winning the 2:10 trot The Abbott went the fastest three miles that have been trotted this year. Anaconda won the great 2:05 pace in a remarkable battle, first with Bumps and then with Frank Bogash. Kentucky Union went to beat the world's wagon record of 2:12¼, made by The Abbott at Hartford, July 4, and trotted the mile in 2:10¼. An hour later Grace Hastings trotted a mile to wagon in 2:09¼. She was driven by her owner, Mr. Hubbinger, carried the required weight, and the time is record.

Although The Abbott won the three heats in the 2:10 trot in the easiest possible manner, they were the fastest three heats trotted on any track this year—2:08¾, 2:09½ and 2:09¼. After Grace Hastings had gone her mile to wagon in 2:09¼, Mr. Hamlin offered to bet $1,000 to $250 that he could hitch The Abbott to the same wagon and do a mile in 2:08. Rilma was played in the pools as a long-shot possibility. The Abbott, however, was far too fast to allow Rilma to repeat her sensational finishing performances of last year. In the third heat, which The Abbott stepped in 2:09¼, he was eight lengths ahead of Eagle Flanuigan at the distance gate and jogged home like a farm horse.

The six candidates for the $2,000 purse for 2:19 pacers were not very well known to the plungers. Anne Lee was the favorite in the pools, but the persistent tip was Evangeline. When Anne Lee took the first heat in 2:12¼ word came down from the stable that Evangeline ought to do a mile in 2:10 on such a track. Thousands of dollars were wagered on her at good odds to take the race. She did grab off the second heat in 2:11¼, but that finished her, and Anne Lee won the other two heats as she pleased.

Dione had no very great difficulty in winning the 2:14 trot, although he had eleven competitors. Red Bee, Wilbur and Caracalla were sent after her in turn and compelled her to go three very fast heats, but she was equal to the emergency. Pursued by Caracalla and Mediumwood in the third heat, she got in the 2:10 list of trotters by stepping the mile in 2:09¼—in every way a remarkable mile.

Anaconda won the great pace after first beating out Bumps in two heats in the remarkable time of 2:04½ and 2:05¼, and then losing two to Frank Bogash in 2:05¼ and 2:09¼. The last heat was paced in the dark. The summaries:

2:19 Trot: Purse, $2,000—The Abbott, (Geers) 1, 1, 1; Eagle Flannigan, (Hudson) 4, 2, 2; Pilot Boy, (Mell) 2, 3, 1; Dan Cupid, (McCarthy) 3, 4, 5; Rilma, (Benson) 5, 5, 3. Time—2:08¾, 2:09½, 2:09¼.

2:10 Pace: Purse, $2,000—Anne Lee, (Hudson) 1, 5, 1, 1; Evangeline, (McLaughlin-Saunders) 3, 1, 2, 6; Silver Hal, (McDermott) 2, 2, 3, 2; William Harold, (Allen) 5, 3, 5, 3; Harry Woodbine, (J. Curry) 4, 1, 6, 4; Don Sphinx, (Speer) 6, 6, 4, 5. Time—2:12¼, 2:11¼, 2:11¼, 2:14¼.

2:14 Class Trot; Purse, $2,000.—Dione, (McHenry) 1, 1, 1; Wilbur, (Hilgert) 4, 2, 4; Red Bee, (D. Wilson) 2, 4, 5; Caracalla, (Keyes) 8, 10, 2; Mediumwood, (Hudson) 10, 3, 3; Black Silk, (Bush) 5, 6, 8; Alrich, (Bowne) 9, 5, 6; Hastings, (Bocock) 6, 7, 10; Courier, (Nichols) 7, 9, 7; Thorn, (Brown) 12, 8, 9; Mountaineer, (Lapham) 11, 11, 11; John Nolan, (Speer) 3 ds. Time—2:10¼, 2:12¼, 2:09¼.

2:05 Pace; Purse, $2,000.—Anaconda, (McHenry) 1, 1, 2, 4, 1; Frank Bogash, (Bogash) 3, 5, 1, 1, 4; Auantus, (Keyes) 5, 6, 6, 2, 2; Bumps, (D. Wilson) 2, 2, 5, 6, 3; Bright Light (Bounds) 7, 7, 3, 3, 5; Pearl Onward, (Spear) 6, 4, 4, 5, 6; William Wallace (Scribner) (Mall) 4, 3, 5, dr. Time—2:04½, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

W. C. T. U.

Red Letter Days—August 6, Literature and Franchise day.

In September we will have Mrs. Helen Bullock and daughter, of New York, spend a week in our city the guests of the union.

The business meeting of W. C. T. U. will be held in Westminster church, on Berry street, at 3 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

RAINS IN CAMP.

Plenty of Water for the Boys at Camp Thomas.

Owing to Wet Weather Drills are Suspended—Fine Meal Last Sunday—Notes.

The following interesting letter is received from THE SENTINEL correspondent at Chickamauga:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BATTERY, IND. V. O.,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
July 27, '98.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

For the last week we have had an almost continual rain. We are to move our quarters to the place vacated by the Twenty-seventh battery, but so far, the steady down pour has given us no chance.

Monday we cleaned up the ground and Tuesday, between showers, moved the officers' tents; but we cannot move the rest until it stops raining long enough for the ground to dry.

Last night occurred the worst rain we have had. Several of the boys went on a detail to the mountain springs at McFarland's Gap for a load of water. The roads were so bad that on the return trip they had to make a long detour through Lytle and arrived in camp at midnight drenched to the skin.

Our guard house is on low ground and the guards have been driven out by the water after every heavy rain, so last night's guards got a number of cots which were given away by the Kentucky boys, when they left yesterday. They expected to keep dry on the cots, but the water rose so high last night, that it drove them from the cots. This morning, at reveille, it was raining so hard that roll call was omitted and the boys went to breakfast one at a time. Drill has been suspended for all this week and perhaps longer, if the rain doesn't stop.

General Grant's brigade, consisting of the First and Third Kentucky and the Fifth Illinois, left yesterday afternoon and today. This leaves us isolated, our nearest neighbors being the Ohio artillery, which is about one-third of a mile away; but the Georgia batteries will soon move up near us.

The wagon goes to Chattanooga once a week to buy extras for the mess, such as oatmeal, canned vegetables, cheese, etc. The menu for last Sunday's dinner at the "Lindeman cafe" was as follows:

Spring Chicken, Fried.
Salmon Salad.
Potatoes in Cream.
Green Peas, with Chicken Broth.
Peaches and Cream.
Bread and Butter.
Coffee.

Over at the headquarters of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, which has no canteen, but a sutler's store, they had for dinner bread without butter, potatoes, coffee and beef, which is the government ration. Some of their boys who were here to visit us, ate dinner with us, and said it was the first square meal, like they got at home, they had eaten since they had been here. There is no doubt as to how they would vote on the question of having a canteen, if it were put to a vote. Our meal all came from canteen profits, except the bread and coffee. Our boys are very well satisfied with the meals we have had since the present kitchen detail, under Chef Harry Lindman and First Cook Jack Fromuth, took charge of the cook shanty.

NOTES.

Corporal Andy Christen and Privates James Murphy and Charles Jocquel are guarding a spring used by a colored family over the hill west of us. They are camped in "pup" tents on the hillside, and are having as much fun as if they were camping at some Northern Indiana lake, except that there is no fishing. When they want to go hunting, they shoot mosquitos; they say they have not succeeded in capturing any alive yet. They want to hitch them up and haul water. There is an orchard near them and several cows come to the spring, so they have plenty of apples, peaches and milk. Murphy says he would like to stay all summer, if the canteen was not so far away.

Bugler Carpenter sprang a new one on Sergeant Dierkes the other day. He said: "Say, Ed, do you know why you are like a Spaniard?" Ed said, "No, why am I?" "Why, because if you can't shoot us, you can Dierkes (dirk us.)"

The recent rains have set the boys to hunting relics. Nearly everyone has found at least one bullet. Among the best relics found is one in the possession of Bert Richey. It is a shrapnel shell weighing nine pounds. It is evidently a spent shot, as it has never been exploded.

Considerable amusement was created among the boys the other day by a horse race between two little colored boys on the road in front of our quarters. Both had old, bony horses that from their looks were survivors of the last war. They both rode without saddles or bridles and the one on the bonier horse had an old spur fastened on his bare foot, but in spite of his vigorous use of it, the other boy beat him in three straight heats.

It seems to be a sort of epidemic among the boys, when they first get here, to raise some sort of whiskers. The old "vets," as they call themselves, having been in service three months, July 26 have had it and most of them are cured; but the "rookies" have the fever now, and all sorts of growths may be seen, though some of them are not visible to the naked eye. Ed. Wefel's mustache, for instance, which he has petted for a month.

Pirot Lagget is one of the fellows who received a cot from the Kentucky boys. When he got it in the tent he found there was no room for it there, so he made a sort of shelter out of boards and slept under it in the pouring rain.

Corporal Clyde Whiteleather holds the watermelon eating record. He has helped to eat at least one melon each day since the season opened.

We have been eating in style since the other batteries left, for we got all their tables and benches and do not have to sit on the ground and use our knees as tables as we did before.

Charles Crumpper returned today from his furlough.

Private Sherman, of Company K, First Missouri, was here for dinner today, the guest of Joseph O'Connell.

As this is being written the Fifth Illinois, which marched gaily to Rossville this morning is straggling disconsolately back. For some reason the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana is to take its place.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Does the most work and the best work.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

A telegram received by Undertaker Schone last evening announced the death of Allen Shunk, at Lima. Mr. Shunk was formerly a resident of this city and was well known here. He was the father of Father Dominick Shunk and Frank Shunk, who was formerly in the drug business in this city, but who now lives in Wanatah. He leaves three daughters, one of whom is a Sister of the Precious Blood. He was seventy years old and his wife died two years ago. The remains will arrive in this city over the Pennsylvania road at 11:20 o'clock Monday, and will be taken direct to the Catholic cemetery where they will be interred.

HORMAN.

Maria Horman, wife of Fred Horman, of No. 8 Breck street, died at 6:15 this morning of pneumonia, aged thirty eight years. She leaves four children.

SCHOPPMAN.

Edith, the six-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schoppman, of 231 Harmer street, died last night after a short illness.

ROHRER.

The funeral of Frank Rohrer will occur Sunday afternoon from the residence, 34 Wells street. The funeral will be under the auspices of the K. of P. lodge, of which he was a member.

FOWLER.

The funeral of Miss Clara Fowler occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease officiating. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. B. Bond, J. D. Bond, John H Bass, S. M. Foster, A. E. Hoffman and Col. R. S. Robertson.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending July 30:

Charles Hegerfeld, 4 months old, marasmus.

Conrad Schwehn, 73 years old, old age.

Frank H. Rohrer, 31 years old, consumption.

Hiram T. Ribdot, 68 years old, accident.

Clara M. Fowler, 40 years old, stomach trouble.

James E. Schuler, 3 years old, brain trouble.

Sadie Blair, 24 years old, consumption.

Child of F. F. Markey, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Child of F. T. Sleeper, 1 day old, exhaustion.

Edith L. Schoppman, 6 months old, stomach trouble.

J. M. Yohey, 61 years old, paralysis.

William Heine, 68 years old, paralysis.

Maria Hormann, 38 years old, pneumonia

Aloysius Hoffman, 9 months old, cholera infantum.

Joseph S. Laschman, 1 month old, summer complaint.

William Armel, 38 years old, accident.

Anthony Naught, 5 months old, summer complaint.

Allen F. Shunk, 78 years old, inflammatory rheumatism.

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Valor of American Troops Manifested on Many Bloody Fields.

The battles around Santiago, leading principally to the siege and capitulation of the city, have served again to demonstrate the valor, persistence and sagacity of the American soldier, and to prove that in fighting qualities our troops are the best in the world. Our country may depend upon the volunteers whose loyalty, and brawn, and bravery, and willingness to dare and do, constitute a wall of strength that no power of opposing nations can throw down, while intelligence, mercy and fullest appreciation of liberty make them invincible in war, and watchful, zealous and home loving in peace. Our conflict with Spain has taught the younger generation especially the importance of studying our country's history, which will be found as interesting and heroic as that of Rome or Greece or England. A most effective aid to this duty may be found in "Our Nation in War," a portfolio of extraordinary value which THE SENTINEL is now distributing. This truly remarkable publication, 13½x11 inches in size, is issued in parts of sixteen pages each, and is devoted to illustrating and briefly describing the greatest battles by land and sea, and the most astounding feats of heroism performed by our gallant soldiery in all the wars since that of 1776, including, of course, the battles with Spain. Can be had at this office at 10c per copy or they will be mailed on receipt of price. 26-d3t

Rome City Assembly Train July 27 to Aug. 10. Leaving Fort Wayne at 6:[illegible] returning, leave at 11 p. m.

CHOOSE A QUEEN.

The Street Fair Committee Adopts the Plan of Paying Ten Cents a Vote

The sub committee on ball appointed by the general street fair committee, met last evening and discussed plans for the terpsichorean event. It has been decided to charge $3 a ticket. There will be bands for the two step and orchestras for the waltzes.

The committee decided definitely how to choose the queen of the carnival. Next Monday coupon books will be given to the friends of the candidates. These books will each contain fifty votes and each ballot will cost the voter ten cents. Ballot boxes will be distributed in the prominent down town stores for the reception of these ballots. The books can be had on application at the carnival headquarters or of any member of the committee. They will be charged to the persons to whom they are issued and each book will be numbered. Each of these ballots will be provided with a blank space on which can be written the name of the candidate for queen. The ballot after the name has been written thereon can be deposited in any of the ballot boxes in the city. They will be collected regularly and properly credited by the carnival committee.

The record of the votes will be published at regular intervals. The person selling the coupons from the books can also keep a record of the ballots he or she sells for the favorite candidates. There can be no mistake made in counting the ballots. The voting contest at the public ballot boxes will close September 4, at 6 o'clock p. m. After that hour and until 9 o'clock ballots will be received at the headquarters of the association. After 9 o'clock and until 10 o'clock secret sealed ballots will be received by the committeee. The lucky contestant will be expected to select six maids of honor who are residents of Fort Wayne and six maids residing in the suburban towns within a radius of fifty miles and at the same time she will appoint twelve knights of honor, pages, ladies in waiting, etc.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following is the list of real estate transfers as reported by John C. Heller & Co.'s Abstract office:

CITY.

H. F. Thompson to Christina Tagtmeyer, lot 3 Thompson's sub, for $1,000.

John H. Bass to the Bass Foundry and Machine works, north ½ lot 138 and all of 141, Lewis' addition, for $6,750.

Ed. Seidel to Rosa Tresselt, north 5 feet lot 101, Old Plat, for $500.

TOWNSHIP.

J. E. K. France to Wm. Winget, lots 1 and 2, Colericksburg, for $400.

Jacob Harper to Martin Lauer, undivided ½ lot 7, in Sheldon, for $50.

Melinda Lanoir, Aristide J. and Alice Lanoir, undivided ½ north ½ west ¼ section 7, St. Joe township, for $1.

Rosina Salfrank to Louis Salfrank, part of southeast ¼ 60 acres, section 15, Marion township, for $500.

Rosina Salfrank to Louis Salfrank, part of southeast ¼ 20 acres, section 15, Marion township, for $500.

Rosina Salfrank to Henry Salfrank, 100 acres in section 15, Marion township, $1,500.

Easy to Become Saints in China.

It is possible for any Chinaman, or even any Chinese woman, to become a deity by paying for the honor. A few years ago a rich and devout Chinese lady died in Soochoo. Her friends thought that an apotheosis was no more than her due, and communicated with the priests, who interviewed the gods on the subject, and discovered that the god of the Left Little Toe-Nail had no wife. Now the devout lady is the goddess of the Left Little Toe-Nail.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA

To Chicago and return for $2.00, Sunday, July 31. Trains leave at 3:40 a. m. and 5:20 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 26-5t

Boston Dental Parlors.

74 Calhoun St.

Over Mordhorst's Drug Store.

NO PLATES REQUIRED

Take advantage of our remarkable low rates until AUGUST 1st.

We will do first-class Dentistry at the following prices:

Set of Teeth	$4.00
Best S. S. White's	6.00
Gold Crowns, 22k Best	4.00
Porcelain Crowns	3.50
Bridge Work a Specialty	3.50
Gold Fillings	75c up
Silver Fillings	50c

TEETH EXTRACTED FREE OF CHARGE WHEN PLATES ARE ORDERED.

Vitalized air or gas given if desired. None but skilled operators to attend you. We run a legitimate and reliable Dental Parlor and do nothing but strictly first-class work. A Written Guarantee With all for 10 Years. ... Sundays ...

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of two. Apply at 17 W. Creighton ave.

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot for family horse and phaeton. Inquire at Auditor's office.

WANTED—If you want to secure money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

WANTED—Girls at Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, at 39 West Washington street. Good place waiting for cook. 18-1m

WANTED—A customer for one of the best residence lots on East Wayne street; will be sold cheap on long time. Call corner Wayne and Lafayette streets. 2tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis Ind. 30-1t

WANTED—A limited number of persons to ... at their homes ... twenty-five ... per hundred words; prompt-ness and good work necessary; applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia. 22t12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The Rice's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 1tf

FOR RENT—Three room flat at 40 Harrison street. Inquire at L. M. Ninde, 42 W. Berry street. 1tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Breckinridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms with privilege of bath. Inquire at 21 Jefferson St.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light second floor. 25 Calhoun. Inquire Room 3, Arcade, second floor front.

FOR RENT—Two story brick, ... Griffith street; eight rooms; all improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, Berry and Harrison streets. 1tf

FOR RENT—Cottage of six rooms in good repair at 54 Jackson street, also two furnished rooms at 28 West Wayne St. Inquire at 28 West Wayne St. of R. A. Webb. 29t2

FOR RENT—House of 12 rooms, pantry, clothes closets, etc., barn, well, cistern, etc., opposite organ factory; suitable for boarders and warm meals for workmen in factory. Inquire of City Trucking Co. 21-1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—The Star Hotel and Restaurant, on easy terms. For particulars call at Hotel. 28t3

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 1tf

FOR SALE—A fine corner lot, 33x150, one of the very best locations on East Wayne street; the lot is large enough for two residences, will be sold at a bargain. Call at once, corner Wayne and Lafayette. 2tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 1tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 678. Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

NOTICE!

You can get all kinds of bargains at 176 Calhoun Street,

GOLDSTINE'S

We buy anything and sell everything.

Culver Military Academy

(Founded and endowed by H. H. Culver, St. Louis)

Culver, Indiana (Lake Maxinkuckee).

Military discipline, thorough academic training. New fire proof buildings, first class appointments, extensive grounds on a beautiful lake. U. S. A. officer. Best horses of Black Horse Troop. Elegant new riding hall. Exceptional advantages, yet inexpensive. Send for information to

Col. A. F. FLEET, A. M., LL. D., Supt.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

D. D. WEISELL, 36 Calhoun St., DENTIST

Painless Extracting. Dr. Geo. M. Fairfield, Asst.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

F. M. Smith & Co.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.

Acknowledged the foremost school of musical learning. Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul. Chicago

MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.

... begins Sept. 12, 1898. ... Catalogue Free ...

This Will be a Week

Where we crowd two important sales into one and make it bigger for it . . . .

The Week Before Inventory!

THE ALTERATION SALE.

All classes of summer goods will be reduced at a price that will make the inventory of them any easy job.

There will be bargains in all domestic cottons, prints, sheetings, shirtings, outings, tickings, ginghams, etc., a [illegible] decided [illegible] for you to realize your bargain.

Low prices on muslin underwear. Prices low enough to [illegible] the forsaking of home sewing. This [illegible] Ladies and Misses [illegible] coats, gowns, drawers, corset covers, [illegible] Children's [illegible] and skirts.

Housekeeping Linens come in for the touch of lower prices. [illegible] Towels and Linen Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Quilts, [illegible] Waists, the needed kind—white. This week's climax in [illegible] they're new, [illegible] and pretty.

75c Waists at 48c. **$1.25 Waists at 89c.**
$1.50 Waists at 89c. **$2.25 Waists at $1.48.**
$4.00 Waists at $2.00 and so on the entire line.

This week there'll be trouble for [illegible] got to crowd up some so called [illegible] will be sold at a reduction in price.

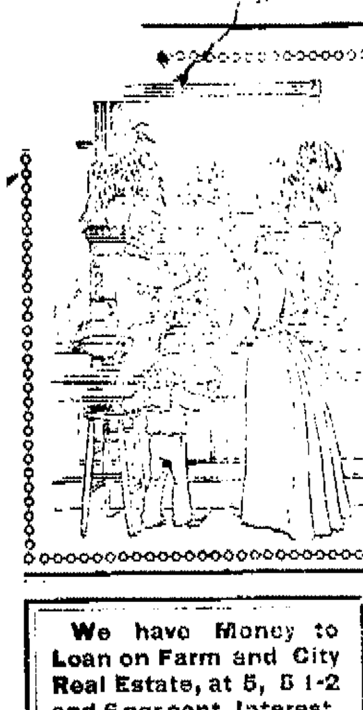
12c to 20c Organdies and Dimities [illegible] yard.

5c Percales at 5c. 12c Percales [illegible]

There's splendid picking for [illegible] tion in prices, small lengths at [illegible] Articles sold at a reduction.

Butterick's New Patterns are [illegible]

Rurode Dry Goods Co.



You Didn't Know it.

Well, now you do,
That we are dispensing the

BEST Ice Cream / Soda Water **IN THE CITY!**

We have all the Delicious Cool Drinks and the finest Fruit Flavors that money can buy.

B. R. NOLL,

—DRUGGIST.—

[illegible]

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 185. Office open evenings.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Treats Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach,

Chronic Catarrh, Nervous and Physical Debility.

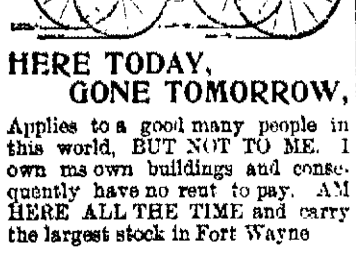
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays—9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Office, 33 W. Washington Street
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pickled Herring, Caviar, Cervelat and Salami Sausage. Dill Pickles. Mustard. Cider Vinegar and White Wheat Vinegar.

AT J. G. STRODEL,

13 Harrison Street.



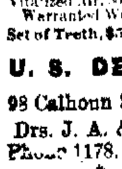
HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.



SAFE!

You [illegible] safe from the pain and trouble of toothache if you have your teeth attended to in time. Don't put it off. We can fill your teeth [illegible] out pain and make them do good service for years at a small cost. Silver Fillings [illegible] Gold Fillings [illegible]

Vitalized Air, 50c. Extracting, 25c. Warranted Work.
Set of Teeth, $5.00. Best Set of Teeth, $8.00.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178.

NO ADVANCE!

Best Tomatoes, 10c can.
Red Salmon, 10c can.
½ lb. Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
25c Sweet Pickles, 15c bottle.
California Apricots, 8c lb.
California Peaches, 7c lb.

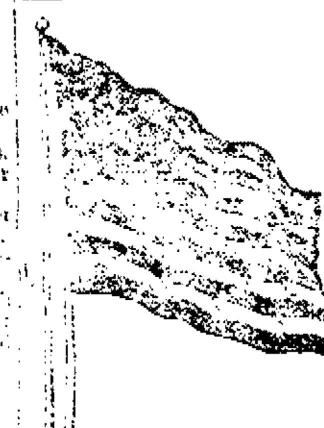
S. CANZER.
237 East Lewis Street

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

FOR RENT.
True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne st. Inquire at this office.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 175.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 350.

Today's Temperature.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registers as follows:

[illegible]

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—For Indiana: Showers in south; fair in north portions tonight; Sunday, fair; variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Harry Fletcher leaves tonight for a visit in Coldwater, Mich.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club will take a [illegible] tomorrow.

Paul [illegible], of Milwaukee, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Urban Hoffman.

Will Bohn and family have gone to Clear lake, where they will spend a week.

Mrs. E. Mathis, of Columbia City, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Annie Pricilla Emerson, of Des Moines, Iowa, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. A. Stockdale.

Douglas Fry, of Circleville, Ohio, is the guest of relatives, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Liebman, of West Wayne street.

Miss Annie Pricilla Emerson, of DesMoines, Ia., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stockdale, of Washington boulevard.

Miss Josephine Page entertained a few friends at dinner last evening in honor of Misses Grace Glenn and Mary Taylor.

Mrs. Carl White, of East Suttenfield street, who has been visiting relatives in Akron, Ohio, has returned home.

The ladies of the Grand Army met this afternoon with Mrs. Henry on West Jefferson street to prepare hospital supplies.

Mrs. Lacy and Mrs. Raines, who have been in the city for several days, returned yesterday to their homes in Montpelier.

A daughter is born to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lansworth, of Chicago. Mrs. Lansworth was formerly Miss Lewis, a teacher at Westminster seminary, this city.

The ladies of the Temple of the Golden Eagle will give an ice cream social at the Trentman block, at the corner of Calhoun and Washington streets, this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Jesse Brosius and Master Harry left for Syracuse yesterday to spend a week at Willow Grove cottage, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Michaels.

Two diphtheria cases were reported to Dr. Proegler, secretary of the county board of health, yesterday, by Dr. Greenwell, of Huntertown. They are the only cases of the disease in the town.

President H. F. Landeck, of the Walther league, and sister, Miss E. Landeck, and Miss C. Leidig, who have been guests at the George Dannenfelser home since the Walther league convention, left for home in Milwaukee today.

A. C. Gocke, the Broadway druggist, this morning received a choice lot of black bass from Rome City with the compliments of the "Jolly Six," who are camping there. The club is composed of Garrett Swearingen, Guy Colerick, Bert Foote, Clarence Hickman, Will Rabus and Cornelius Morganthaler. Otto Peters is a guest of the club this week.

Miss Elinor Bond held an informal reception at her home yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 6, in honor of her friend, Miss Harriet McLellan, of Madison. Miss Bertha Jackson and Miss Florence Barrett served ices. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers, pink being the prevailing color. Mrs. Bond and Mrs. S. D. Bond, of Indianapolis, assisted the young ladies in looking after their guests.

For This Afternoon.

Tomatoes Down to 7c Basket.

Gem Melons, 35c Basket.

Watermelons, 12 1-2c each.

Large Fancy Elberta Peaches, [illegible] basket.

Michigan Peaches, small baskets, [illegible]

Kentucky [illegible] Plums, [illegible]
Lawton Blackberries, [illegible]
Michigan Whortleberries, [illegible]
Bartlett Pears, [illegible]
Tragedy Plums, [illegible]
Best Messina Lemons, [illegible]

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE SENTINEL sent to their address at 10 cents per week.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Allen Vesey returned today from a visit in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Crary, of Hicksville, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Andrew Ellison has returned from Lagrange, where he was the guest of relatives.

W. G. Carpenter and G. H. Pressler have returned from a ten days' outing at Clear Lake.

Miss Kittie Gaffney, of West Williams street, has returned from a two weeks visit in Decatur.

Mrs. Paul Mossman is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Seymour, in Norwalk, Ohio, this week.

Mell Keltner, foreman of the Findlay, Ohio, Republican, is in Fort Wayne visiting with W. A. Hall.

Rev. C. Riedel and Rev. P. Riedel have returned to their homes in Cayuga, Ill., and Bedford, Ohio, respectively.

Dr. N. R. Wenger returned last evening from a five months' trip to Europe. Rev. Leeper, who accompanied him, stopped in Pennsylvania to visit friends before returning to Fort Wayne.

George B. Fink and family, of Walton avenue, accompanied by Anna Glasser, left today for Crestline and Canton, Ohio, where they will spend several weeks with parents and friends.

Miss Greenwell and Mrs. Lyman, of Huntertown, and Miss Cleghorn, of Chicago, have been guests of Mrs. Clausmeier and Miss Mamie Clausmeier. Miss Cleghorn returned home today over the Nickel Plate.

Miss Clara Harding very pleasantly entertained the S. and M. club yesterday. The members spent the afternoon doing fancy work and at 6 o'clock a delicious supper was served. Music and games furnished entertainment for the evening.

Word has been received in this city that George Feustel, of company B, 157th regiment, had his shoulder blade broken while engaged in a friendly wrestling match with one of his comrades at Tampa, Fla. He will be incapacitated for duty for some time.

One of the most enjoyable card parties of the summer was given by Miss Helen Smyser at her home yesterday in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Herbert Gortner, of Goshen. Nasturtiums and geraniums formed the floral decorations. A delicious luncheon was served after the games. Mrs. Frank Brown and Mrs. Leroy Plummer won the prizes.

For Sale

On Easy paments

Or exchange for improved city property. 30 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire

A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on [illegible] St., one block from street car. Price $[illegible] cash, payments balance [illegible] [illegible] a house to suit. [illegible]

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
[illegible]

W. C. T. U.

Lunch Counter at the Entrance of Swinney Park.

[illegible]

Miss Alda Hood, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. Gruber, of Roanoke, visited in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loesch left last evening for George lake.

Mrs. J. E. Crane, of Huntington, visited in Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bittes have returned from their wedding trip.

Tom Barnes, of Lafayette, was the guest of Ronald Dawson [illegible] day.

Mrs. [illegible] Shacker and daughter, of New Haven, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loesch left yesterday for an outing at Lake George.

Mrs. A. L. Randall and children left for Rome City today, to occupy their cottage.

Evangelist Sam Jones was in the city last night and roosted at the New Aveline.

Mrs. Ed. Wilson and children have returned from a [illegible] week's stay at Clear lake.

Misses Cara and Celia Rissing, of Lakeside, went with the excursionists to Detroit today.

Miss Birdie Austin left Thursday for a trip to Montreal and will return via the St. Lawrence.

Miss Belle Barley, of Paris, Ohio, is the guest of the family of Porter Cartwright, of DeWald street.

Mrs. C. G. Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alice Conover, of No. 67 Cass street.

Harry Metzger and family are visiting Edmund Welker, of Chicago, who has just returned from a tour of Europe.

Mrs. W. B. Link, of the north side, is entertaining her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Calhoun, of Cleveland.

Miss Love and Miss Hyde, of St. Louis, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stewart, returned home yesterday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, jr., a ten-pound boy. Mr. Pfeiffer is interested in the Pfeiffer & Schlatter hardware store.

Miss Minnie Bender and Tena Waldschmidt, who have been visiting in Dayton, Ohio, have returned home, accompanied by Miss Helen Bender, as their guest.

The ladies' committee of the street fair association did not meet this afternoon, as was announced, but postponed the meeting until Tuesday afternoon at the headquarters.

The Fort Wayne Mutual Benefit association will hereafter meet in the rooms on the third floor of No. 110 Calhoun street. The first meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, August 2.

Last evening at her home, No. 226 West Superior street, Miss Goldie Suttenfield entertained a number of her friends. Music and songs were the principal features of the evening. All passed a very enjoyable evening.

On account of the rainstorm the social which was to have been given by the Ladies' society of Bethany church, in Swinney park yesterday, was postponed until this evening. The band from the Feeble Minded school will furnish the music.

Mrs. India Gillman returned to her home in St. Louis last evening. Mrs. Gillman is a daughter of Mrs. E. A. Stanton, of No. 151 Hanna street, and has been staying here since the funeral of her husband, which occurred early this month.

J. W. Cromwell and family have sold their home in Fort Wayne and have moved to the northern part of Michigan to permanently reside. Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell have been residents of Fort Wayne for many years and have a host of friends who will be very sorry to hear of their departure. Mr. Cromwell has engaged in the lumber business with his son.

Miss Bertha Mossman and May Meyers, of Columbia City, were tendered a reception by the members of the J. T. G. club at the home of Miss Maude Rhodes, on East Creighton avenue, Thursday evening. Miss Bessie Golden favored the guests with several beautiful classical pieces at the piano. Miss Bolton, the elocutionist, recited several comic recitations. An elaborate luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

Rose B. Johnson, of the Conservatory of Music, in this city, has received a Seattle newspaper giving full details of the tragic death in that city of her nephew, Prof. Arthur H. Beals, professor of philosophy and education in the University of Washington. Prof. Beals was attending a Red Cross reception aboard the steamer Arizona, lying at the dock in Seattle, when he plunged headlong to instant death down an open hatchway. Prof. Beals was only thirty-six years old, but was one of the most brilliant and eminent educators in the United States. He had held the presidency of three different colleges and was recently elected to a chair in the University of Washington. Prof. Beals visited in Fort Wayne two years ago and is well remembered by many persons who made his acquaintance at that time.

Hugh M. Beaver will spend Sunday at Avilla, Ind.

Miss Flora Griebel has gone to Chicago to visit Mrs. G. H. Schulte.

Miss Ella Schulte, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer.

Miss Emma A. Ryan, of Muncie, Ind., is in the city visiting with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George [illegible], of West Jefferson street, will spend Sunday at Monroeville, Ind.

J. P. Slaughter, a prominent insurance adjuster of Louisville, Ky., is registered at the New Aveline.

A. W. Lewis, of New York, private secretary to R. T. McDonald, is the guest of the New Aveline [illegible]

[illegible]

Harry Mondar and his son, Wayne, [illegible] the day with [illegible]

Mrs. A. Rosey was called to Ohio City [illegible] death of [illegible] F. P. Morris. Mr. Morris was a leading merchant [illegible] place.

Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. [illegible] for a few days, yesterday afternoon left for a short visit in Lagrange.

There were three prisoners in police court this morning, two drunks and one vagrant. The drunks were sent to jail and the vagrant released. Two train riders were arrested this morning by Detective Fox, of the Pennsylvania company.

Rev. J. S. Ainslie and family returned today from a delightful month's outing at Lake Gage, in Steuben county. They had exclusive use of a unique, old farm house, which they christened "Rob Roy Castle," and all the people in the vicinity now speak of the place under its new name.

Mrs. Captain Reese and Mrs. Lieutenant Fonner this morning informed THE SENTINEL that they cleared $250 at the social given on the Hamilton lawn last Wednesday evening. The ladies are greatly pleased at the success of the event and especially thankful for the liberal patronage of Fort Wayne people.

The outing of some of the traveling men for S. F. Bowser & Co. at Winona Lake yesterday was an enjoyable affair, as are all the affairs of a similar character given by Mr. Bowser. The party took dinner and supper at the hotel and a ride on the lake. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Neff, of Warsaw, officiated as chaperons and helped to make the day's pleasures all that could be desired. The gentlemen in the party from this city were accompanied by their wives.

The Happy New Year club, of the east end, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ersig, on East Jefferson street, last Thursday evening to remind Mrs. Ersig of the forty-first anniversary of her birth. The club spent the evening in a most royal manner, singing and music being the principal features. Miss Mamie, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ersig, and Mrs. E. Kampf rendered some fine music on the piano. At 12 o'clock a fine supper was served to those present.

James Dormer no longer ties to the old proverb that "lightning never strikes in the same place twice." Jim was out near Hesse Cassel fishing when the big storm came yesterday. He hied himself to shelter and while standing in a doorway saw a big walnut tree torn to splinters by lightning. A few minutes later there was a second stroke and this time the tree was completely annihilated. He tells the story for the truth and everybody who knows Mr. Dormer believes him.

TWO HUNDRED

Crates Fine, Smooth Acme Tomatoes, Down to 7c Basket, 25c Crate, at The Greatest Grocery.

Illinois Gem Melons Down to 60c Basket, at the Greatest.

Large Watermelons, only 15c each.

California German Prunes, 5c doz.
California Big Blue Plums, 10c doz.
California Bartlett Pears, 25c doz.
Late Sour Cherries, 5c quart; $1.50 bushel.
Lawton Blackberries, 5c quart; 75c case.
Big Blue Huckleberries, [illegible] quart
Home Grown Celery, [illegible] doz.
2 [illegible] can Excellent Corn, [illegible]
[illegible] can Excellent Tomatoes, [illegible]
Fine Fat Spring Ducks, dressed, [illegible]
Old and Spring Chickens at
THE GREATEST GROCERY

A REPLY TO SPAIN.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the complex warships of today can be effected.

It was also pointed out that under strict application of the neutrality laws, as urged by some writers, the United States might be prevented, in time of war, from taking its own [illegible] from its own coaling station, though the same rule cannot be applied to a naval station, which would be held under an entirely different tenure.

The maintenance of a naval station would require more territory than a coaling station and the existence of a dock yard at Cavite has fixed the eyes of the naval war board upon that place as one ready made to our occupancy. A naval station must [illegible] some resident population to supply labor and some agricultural land is required to maintain this population, the extent of the territory depending entirely upon the size of the station and its importance. Some of the naval officers are arguing, and their representations have been given weight, that the whole of the island [illegible] not too great to support properly such a station as the United States will require. They point also to the difficulty that would be encountered in defending a station which did not occupy the whole of the island upon which it is located.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that there are several hundred thousand semi-barbarous inhabitants of Luzon whose government would oblige the United States to keep a considerable military and naval force always on and about the island without proper recompense.

The statement of General Merritt contained in his cablegram today that he probably would need all the troops that had been assigned to him was regarded as a little ominous of trouble to come, though whether this is to be with the natives or incident to the siege of Manila is not evident. The general's dispatch, it is supposed, was brought to Hong Kong on the British gunboat Plover and as he makes no mention of the reported surrender of Manila, although his undoubtedly is the latest from the Philippines, that report is now looked upon as at least premature. It is noticeable, too, that Admiral Dewey in his telegram made no reference to the reported surrender.

POMEROY WILL COME

Chicago Man Will Deliver the Labor Day Oration.

The Trades and Labor Council Declares in Favor of Municipal Ownership of Electric Light.

The Trades and Labor council held its regular meeting last evening and received the report of the Labor day committee. The contract to celebrate at Robison park was approved. The committee reported that W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, had been engaged to deliver the Labor day oration. Mr. Pomeroy is one of the great orators of the labor movement, and it was he who made the sensational welcoming address to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor when the convention met in Chicago in December, 1893.

The legislative committee reported back the resolution in favor of municipal ownership submitted by the delegates from the barbers' union. The preambles were stricken out and the bare resolution adopted. It declares for the municipal ownership of light in Fort Wayne and requests the board of works to use efforts to have a plant established in Fort Wayne. The resolution also favors allowing the citizens of Fort Wayne an opportunity to vote on the proposition at the coming fall election.

Buy Your Street Car Tickets at Sommers' Drug Store, 35 Calhoun St.

Arrangements have been made for the sale of street car tickets at the drug store of Sommers & Co., 35 Calhoun street. In addition to the regular tickets, which are sold in quantities of eleven for 50 cents, there have been placed on sale a special round-trip ticket to the park, which will be sold only as a matter of convenience, there being no reduction in the price. These tickets will prove convenient, especially on the return trip, as they will avoid any delay at the turnstiles.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

Hear the band play at Swinney park tonight.

See the Haviland China set to be given away at Ward's China store. 28-3t

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

FOR SALE.

A route on this paper. Inquire at 45 Hurd street. 5-tf

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible] ts or personal [illegible]
F. PFEIFFER,
[illegible] ass Blk.

Attention, Bicyclists.

Your wheel will be checked free at the band concert and social at Swinney park this evening. If it rains, come to Bethany church and have a good time, anyway.

CASTLE HALL,
PHOENIX LODGE, No. 101, K. of P.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 30, 1898.

All members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 101, K. of P., are hereby notified to meet at their castle hall Sunday, July 31st, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., to take part in the funeral services over the remains of our deceased brother and knight, Frank N. Rohrer. All members of Fort Wayne Lodge No. 116, K. of P., and sojourning brothers are cordially invited to participate in the services. HARRY F. FRANK, K. of R. and S.

D. J. SHAW, C. C.

I. O. O. F. Funeral Notice.

All members of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room Sunday, July 31st, at 1 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frank N. Rohrer. We also invite Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, Concordia lodge No. 228, and all sojourning brothers to attend.

J. M. STOUDER, N. G.
F. W. KING, Secretary.

Notice, F. and A. M.

There will be a meeting of Summit City lodge, No. 170, F. and A. M. at Masonic Temple Sunday at 1:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, H. F. Riblett. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. Street cars will be furnished from the residence to Lindenwood and return.

F. E. STOUDER, Sec'y.
J. W. MCCAUSLAND, W. M.

Will the people who took the umbrella from the Aurentz candy store Thursday morning about 11 o'clock, kindly return the same to the candy store.

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

$2.00 to Chicago and return, via Pennsylvania, Sunday, July 31st. Trains leave at 3:40 a. m. and 5:20 a. m.

The Edmunds Electric Co. Reference—Anybody, everybody, yourself, if you ever had any dealings with them. 28tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Wanted Cisterns to Clean.

Will purify water and take out all dirt, leaving water in cistern. Inquire 108 Butler street, or 49 Taylor street. Mequery, Stockwell & Co.

Hear the Feeble Minded band play at the Bethany church social at Swinney park this evening. If it rains the social will be held at Bethany church.

Bethany Church band concert and social at Swinney park tonight. If it rains, come to Bethany church.

Fort Wayne DRIVING CLUB

EIGHTH Annual Meeting.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

[illegible]

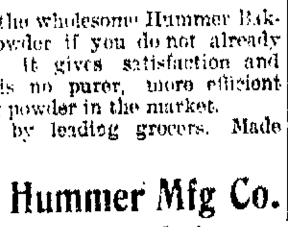
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

[illegible]

HUMMER BAKING POWDER.



Try the wholesome Hummer Baking Powder if you do not already use it. It gives satisfaction and there is no purer, more efficient baking powder in the market. Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

How's That?

GIVING THE WORKING MAN A CHANCE?

Of course we will do always, or anyone else who wants a chance to get good tools, builders', cabinet makers or household supplies at reasonable prices. We only deal in first-class tools, etc., that are manufactured of the best material and make. These war times will soon double prices and if you intend to use anything in the line of builders hardware or Art Glass, you should buy now and save money.

SPECIAL SALE.

Porcelain Lined Cooking Pots.

No. 8, at 25c. No. 9, at 35c.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

ONLY TWELVE DAYS.

I am determined to close out my entire stock of fine musical instruments in the next 12 days. Everything for sale, including furniture, fixtures, etc.

Piano—former price $500. Now, $375.
Pianos—former price $275. Now $198.
One beautiful large size Mahogany Upright Piano—
Former price $300. Now, $168.

Harp attachments placed on all pianos free of charge. Organs at half price. Pianos and Organs sold on small monthly payments. All small musical instruments below cost. Sheet music and books almost given away. Get our prices before you buy anything in the musical line.

P. DICKINSON, 98 Calhoun St.

EBERSOLE PIANOS!

[illegible] TONE, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP.

Frank P. Long
31 EAST BERRY ST.

When Others Fail, Consult

Dr. Wenger,

So well and favorably known as America's Leading and Most Successful **SPECIALIST**

[illegible] for his many and wonderful cures in all

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and blood poison of every nature.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments—both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, [illegible] exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without Knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
135 Calhoun Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

POWDER

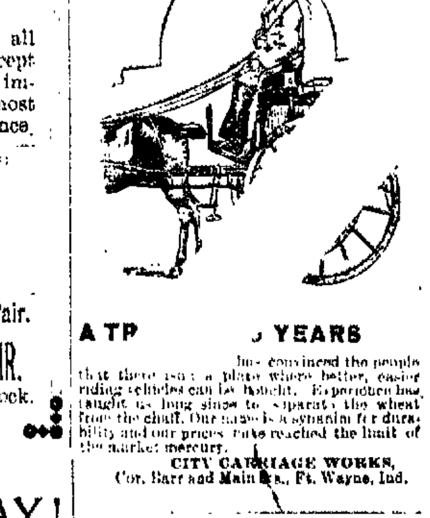
For the complexion in all the different makes (except the poor kind.) They impart to the face the most delicate and rosy appearance.

We Quote the Following Prices:

[illegible]

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.



A TP[illegible] YEARS

[illegible] has convinced the people that there isn't a place where better, easier riding vehicles can be bought. Experience has taught us long since to separate the wheat from the chaff. Our name is a synonym for durability and our prices have reached the limit of the market mercury.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

GERMAN DAY!

—AT—

ROBISON PARK

Sunday, July 31,

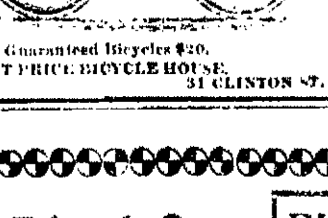
Under the Auspices of the

SIX GERMAN SOCIETIES

Of this city.

Grand Musical Program

By the local and visiting societies. EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.



Guaranteed Bicycles $20.
CUT PRICE BICYCLE HOUSE,
31 CLINTON ST.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments. Six Weeks, July 5—August 12.
JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a [illegible] week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July [illegible] Terms for the course $2.00.
For full announcement, address

Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

August 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1898.

Fort Wayne Driving Club's 8th ANNUAL RACE MEETING!

PURSES $32,500!
225 FAST HORSES! 16 RACES!

Watch The Papers For Programme.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES JULY 31

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xxi, 4-16 Memory Verses, 4 6—Golden Text, Ex xx, 17—Commentary by the Rev D M Stearns.

4 "And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken unto him, for he had said I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers. And he laid him down upon his bed, and turned his face to the wall and would not eat. It was a law in Israel that the prince should not take of the people's inheritance by oppression (Ezek xlvi 18) but Ahab seemed to know no law but his own will. He offered to buy the field from Naboth but the inheritance of his fathers was more to Naboth than money. The Holy Spirit by whom we are sealed is the earnest of our inheritance (Eph i 13 14). Are we desirous that He shall not be grieved by any misconduct of ours

5, 6. But Jezebel, his wife, came to him and said unto him, Why is thy spirit so sad that thou eatest no bread? And he told her the cause. Contrast the sadness of heart of Neh ii, 2, and of Dan x 2 3 with this selfishness of Ahab. He should have been, like Nehemiah and Daniel, full of desire for the welfare of the kingdom and for the glory of God but no such thoughts filled his mind. On the contrary, he was full of desire to add a little bit of property to that which he already possessed. He had not yet learned that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth (Luke xii, 15)

7 "And Jezebel, his wife, said unto him, Dost thou now govern the kingdom of Israel? Arise and eat bread and let thine heart be merry I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth, the Jezreelite " The devil quickly suggests to his well trained servant his favorite method of removing those who are in his way, and she as quickly sees the whole thing as good as done and tells her husband that she will give him the desired field. There was none like Ahab who did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel, his wife, stirred up (verse 25) They coveted fields and took them by violence, they defrauded a man and his heritage (Mic. ii, 2)

8 "So she wrote letters in Ahab's name and sealed them with his seal, and sent the letters unto the elders and to the nobles that were in his city dwelling with Naboth " Which was worse, these or the death dealing letter of David the king in II Sam xi, 14, 15? God is the judge. How much better the life giving letters of Esther and Mordecai in Esther viii, 7, 8! The Son of Man came to save, not to destroy men's lives. The devil is the devourer and the destroyer.

9, 10 "And she wrote in the letters, saying Proclaim a fast and set Naboth on high among the people and set two men, sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him, saying Thou didst blaspheme God and the king, and then carry him out and stone him that he may die " This is the devil's favorite pastime. He began it on Abel and has been at it ever since. He worked it vigorously with the little children in Israel about the time that Moses was born and with the children in Bethlehem when Christ was born. Through an unscrupulous woman he had John the Baptist beheaded and tried to kill Joseph in Egypt. When the time came, he was allowed to kill our Lord Himself. But in reference to this worst the devil can do to us we are told not to fear it. "Fear not them which kill the body" and "Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer" (Math x, 28, Rev ii, 10).

11, 12. "And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had sent unto them and as it was written in the letters which she had sent unto them " Perhaps they were indebted to her or to the king for the possessions they occupied. However that may or may not have been, they evidently feared to disobey her orders. Those who fear not to do right at any cost, like Joseph and Daniel, did not abound in the high places in Naboth's town, nor do they abound in high places anywhere as a rule.

13 "And there came in two men, children of Belial, and sat before him, and the men of Belial witnessed against him even against Naboth in the presence of the people, saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the king. Then they carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones that he died " No justice on earth for such as Naboth who dared to stand against the will of the king, no justice for Stephen or Paul, none for the Lord Jesus Himself when He stood in our place to deliver us from the hand of the enemy. But there is an abundant welcome for all such in heaven, and the time will come when their righteousness shall shine forth as the sun.

14. "Then they sent to Jezebel, saying, Naboth is stoned and is dead " It would seem from II Kings ix 26, that his sons were stoned also. It is not according to Gen. iv, 10, that dead men tell no tales, for the voice of Abel's blood cried to God and the voice of every wrong thing on the earth is still crying to God, and He will yet see to it (Hab ii 11, James v, 4). Although God seems to keep silence and let men do as they please, yet He sees and notes everything, and it is written "Our God shall come and shall not keep silence a fire shall devour before Him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him (Ps l, 3). As to the dead who die in the Lord, it is always blessed for them (Rev xiv, 13), for they rest from their labors, and their works follow.

15 "Jezebel said to Ahab, Arise take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refused to give thee for money, for Naboth is not alive but dead " The God of Naboth still lived but of Him she took no account. Her heart said unto God, Depart from me. What can the Almighty do to me? (Job xxii 17.) The devil offers many present possessions and enjoyments, pleasures of sin for a season, but the season is so short and the eternal consequences so fearful that were it not for the awful blindness he puts upon people there would not be so many to accept his costly pleasures. Contrast II Cor iv, 4, with Heb xi 25 26.

16. "And it came to pass when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahab rose up to go down to the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite to take possession of it." But now the Lord speaks. His servant is again commissioned to meet Ahab. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap, and Ahab is told that where dogs licked Naboth's blood they shall also lick his and shall actually eat up Jezebel and so it came to pass just as the Lord said it would (chapter xxii, 38; II Kings ix, 35, 36).

To Help Young Rectors.

All Souls Episcopal church New York has long had a small library containing books such as ministers desire for consultation in the preparation of sermons. It is now being enlarged and has been made a loan library. Books are to be sent upon request to ministers everywhere and without regard to denomination. The rector of All Souls the Rev Dr R Heber Newton says he has a very vivid recollection of his early years as rector when his salary was barely enough to feed and clothe him leaving him nothing for mental recreation and growth. Having been given a fund for material support he put it into books such as ministers in places where large libraries may not be available and working for stipends not admitting of the purchase of many books, might be glad to have

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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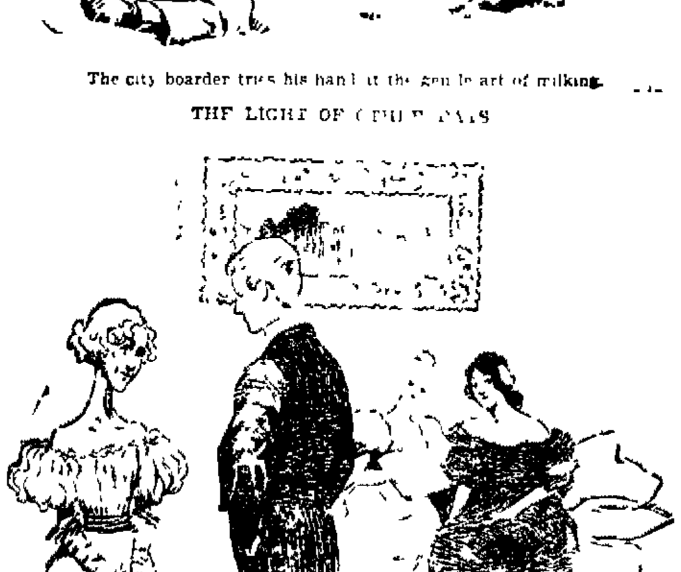
—New York World.

FUN ON THE FARM

The city boarder tries his hand at the gentle art of milking.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS



DRAWN BY CHARLES LESTER

"He says she's the light of his eyes"
"Hm All night

Mail Carrier in Ohio

Miss Sadie Webb of Porter township Ohio for two years has discharged personally her duties as contractor on the United States mail route No 127 which takes in five thriving towns. Every day except Sunday she drives thirty-two miles making 192 miles a week and before her four years term expires she will have reeled off 39,- 94 miles. Miss Webb is just out of her teens and is the pride of the . . . Besides carrying the mails for five postoffices she buys all of the . . . for the gentlefolks along the route that she has to travel. She . . . passengers . . . she enjoys her work and . . .

Mission Work in Cuba.

The Episcopal society in Brazil is in charge of the American church missionary society and that body at its meeting last week decided to take up again the mission work in Cuba. It has long maintained the only Protestant service on that island. This service is a mission in the suburb of Havana, under a native reader, the young man in charge having been driven . . . now engaged in mission work among Cuban refugees in Tampa . . .

HEROIC INCIDENTALS.

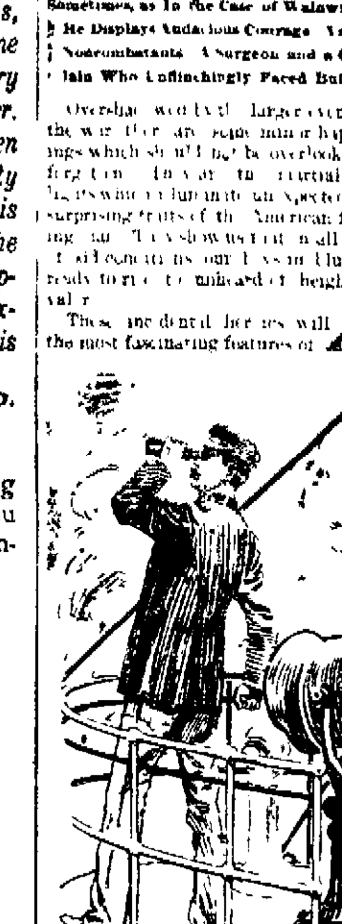
Some Side Lights on the American Fighting Man.

HOW HE ACTS WHEN HIS MAD IS UP

Sometimes, as In the Case of Wainwright, He Displays Audacious Courage. Valiant Noncombatants. A Surgeon and a Chaplain Who Unflinchingly Faced Bullets.

Overshadowed by the larger events of the war there are some minor happenings which should not be overlooked or forgotten. In a way they are incidental side lights which illuminate an expected and surprising traits of the American fighting man. They show us that in all sorts of odd conditions our boys in blue are ready to rise to unheard of heights of valor.

These incidental heroes will form the most fascinating features of the yet



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT ON THE BRIDGE OF THE GLOUCESTER

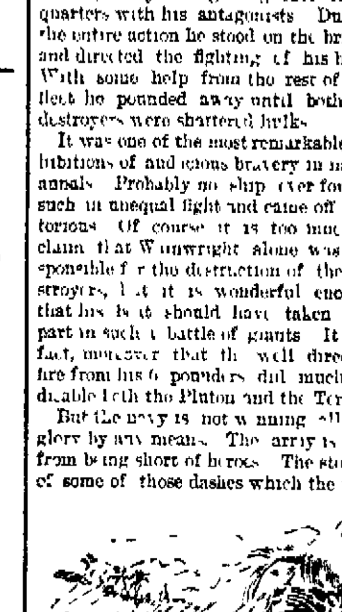
to be written history although when the serious minded man of facts comes to tell of how we thrashed the Spanish in 1898 he will probably relegate them to the footnotes.

As satisfying as any of these incidentals is the account of the part taken in the naval engagement off Santiago by the little converted yacht Gloucester. With nothing more formidable than 6 pounder guns Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright steamed right into the thick of the muss. When the big Spanish battleships sailed out of the harbor he began popping away at them like a boy with a putty blower tackling an armored knight. The appearance of the two formidable torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor those long grim terrors with which the Spanish boasted that they would wipe our entire navy from the seas, was the occasion which Wainwright eagerly seized for distinguishing himself.

Ignoring the fact that a single shell from one of the big guns on the destroyers would have made kindling wood of his own tiny craft, he went for the Pluton and Terror as a wasp does for a lion. His activity was met with a storm of missiles of all kinds but although the water around his boat was churned into foam by an iron shower he kept hammering away and getting into closer quarters with his antagonists. During the entire action he stood on the bridge and directed the fighting of his boat. With some help from the rest of the fleet he pounded away until both the destroyers were shattered hulks.

It was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of audacious bravery in naval annals. Probably no ship ever fought such an unequal fight and came off victorious. Of course it is too much to claim that Wainwright alone was responsible for the destruction of the destroyers, but it is wonderful enough that his boat should have taken any part in such a battle of giants. It is a fact, moreover that the well directed fire from his 6 pounders did much to disable both the Pluton and the Terror.

But the navy is not winning all the glory by any means. The army is far from being short of heroes. The stories of some of those dashes which the vol



SURGEON CHURCH WORKING UNDER FIRE

unteers made up hill against storms of Mauser bullets will forever drown the old cries of "tin soldiers" which in days past were shouted after national guardsmen.

Even some of the noncombatants have perpetrated heroics. There was Surgeon Church that young Washington doctor who calmly walked out between the firing lines at Juragua and dressed the wound of a fallen trooper with the Mauser bullets purring and whining all about him.

The wounded man was a private of Troop E who had made a dash toward the enemy and had been hit hard by a bullet. The place for surgeons is well back of the firing line. But that wasn't where Surgeon Church was. He had worked up until he was in the very forefront. He saw the man fall and went to his aid with Sergeant Onsler of the regular army in describing the act recently.

The coolness of the young fellow has never half been told. While he was making an examination of his wounded comrade paying no attention to the whistle of the bullets a young private of the rough rider who had been a college mate of Church at Princeton yelled over to him from within a few feet—he was in with half a dozen Spanish sharpshooters . . . behind a cluster of bushes . . . . direction whence the private's voice proceeded . . . from his chum . . . ing in the bushes

"What . . . " said Church with . . . .

Then . . .

with him until the arrival of the . . . that he had sent to the rear for "

There is a story of a chaplain too, which should be preserved. The scene was located on the hill overlooking Camp McCalla. Four of the marines killed in the first day's skirmishing were to be buried. Chaplain Jones of the Texas had come ashore to perform the solemn service.

One of the bodies was that of Dr Gibbs and he was buried dressed in the clothes, all bloodied as he was, he wore at the moment when the Mauser bullet crashed his brain. The marines grouped themselves about the grave and at the head of it stood the chaplain of the Texas. He had just begun to read the . . . for the dead . . . the resurrection and the life ' when a . . . from the bushes brought every . . . attention.

The marines threw themselves upon . . . with rifles cocked . . . on the enemy and the . . . the open graves but the chaplain stood erect, continuing his solemn service. The bullets whistled around him, but there was neither tremor in his voice . . . moved his position . . . step . . . side. He read the service as calmly and as reverently as though he were in the peaceful country . . . church . . . preaching not far from Pittsburg and when he pronounced the last words he turned calmly and went to his place seemingly unconscious that he had stood both in the presence of death and in the certainty of . . .

To mark back to the naval heroes there is Ensign Powelson, whose work in this war will surely be rewarded sooner or later. Powelson first attracted attention during the Maine inquiry. It

FATT FUNERAL OF MARINES

was his expert testimony concerning the bent armor plates that fastened the guilt on Spain. When war was declared he was transferred to the St Paul he having requested to be assigned to duty under his old commander Captain Sigsbee.

It was the intention of the navy department to use the St Paul as a scout ship, but she was provided with a few guns just as a matter of form. Captain Sigsbee determined to use these guns and waited for a chance. At last it came. He was snooping around off the harbor of San Juan when the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the cruiser Isabel came out to eat him up.

You will remember that the thrashing was reversed. After exchanging a few shots the Isabel sneaked back under the protection of the forts. The Terror was not fortunate enough to get away in time. She was still nearly five miles from the St Paul when she saw her mistake and concluded to let the Yankee live. But the St Paul steamed straight for her and began making the water boil all about the Spaniard.

The Terror managed to turn tail without injury but as she was running for shore a 5 inch shrapnel shell struck her fair in the stern. For a single shot it did a terrible amount of damage. Two of her funnels were knocked down her deckhouse was smashed two engineers were killed and 11 were injured. Besides this the engines were disabled and in making its adieu the shell punched a big hole in the Terror's bottom plates.

This shot was fired at a distance of 8 500 yards away. The man in charge of the gun crew was Ensign Powelson and the gunner was a hero of the name of Hartman. Hero? Well if a man who can plant a shot where he wants it at a distance of 4½ miles is not a hero, will you please tell me who is?

And yet the tale is not half told. Many things happen away off at the front which are not heard of for weeks afterward. Some of them may never be told in print at all but from these brief and unsatisfactory samples you may gather a faint idea of the kind of fighting man an American makes when his mad is really up.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS

I saw a sweet young maid with . . .
Her first . . .
"And what's the little . . . s name?" I asked
Of her . . .
She looked at me . . .
She proudly . . .
"We call . . . of course"
In tender . . . said

I met a dainty little girl
Who led a kitten by a string
And as I stroked her head I asked
"What do you call the pretty thing?"
She looked at me with wide blue eyes,
And as she went her way
"I call my kitten Dewey, sir,"
I heard her sweetly say

I met a curly headed boy
Who had a brindle pup
"And what's your doggy's name?" I asked
As I held the creature up
He gazed at me in wonder and
He proudly cocked his head
I call him Dewey, sir of course"
He pityingly said

I stopped beside a rustic stile
And heard a milkmaid sing a song
And what's your bossy's name?" I asked
The bossy as she came along
She looked at me in mild surprise
And as she strolled away
"Why Dewey's her name of course
I heard the maiden say
—Cleveland Leader

Prompt

Hungry Tourist—Waiter two eggs, please. Boil them four minutes.
Waiter—Yes sir. Be ready in half a second sir —Tit Bits.

BRIEF WAR NOTES

Four of Garcia's starving soldiers died from overeating after joining the American forces

Sergeant Hollett . . . Sleep Parrot . . . of the rough riders is in charge of a dynamite . . . in the van of Shafter's troops near Santiago.

By order of Admiral Sampson the flying squadron and Commodore Schley has been merged into the fleet under the admiral's command

General Miles' . . . one of General Miles' . . . which will enable the troops to sleep over in . . . off the ground. It is likely that it will be adopted by the army

General Joseph Wheeler in his official report of the battle of La Quasina praises Colonel Young, Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and the men of their commands . . .

Troubles of a Pastor's Wife

This woman was peculiarly afflicted, physicians could do nothing to relieve her, yet she was cured in a simple way. She now sends a message to suffering humanity which should be helpful.

Probably no other woman ever suffered just as Mrs. Adams did, the wife of Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Christian church at Blandinsville, Ill. Physicians were baffled by her ailment, and for years she was compelled to live a life of torture.

To day she is well and the story of her suffering and recovery will touch a responsive cord in the heart of every woman.

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "my health began to fail. The first trouble I noticed was with my stomach; food did not agree with me, and my appetite failed until I could scarcely eat.

"I would begin to bloat before I was through with a meal, and the food felt like a stone in my stomach

"After eating I would have pains in my stomach with a smothered feeling which would finally extend into my throat and chest accompanied by a choking sensation.

"I began to bloat all over and my hands and feet commenced swelling until I thought I had dropsy.

"In a short time I had pain and soreness in my left side which extended across my back accompanied by dizziness, and then followed severe paroxysms of pain extending from the lower part of my stomach into the region of my heart.

"During these spells a hard ridge as large as my arm would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"I had a feeling of heaviness in my head and at times could scarcely hold it up or keep my eyes open, yet when night came I could not sleep.

"I also suffered intensely from female trouble.

"I doctored with ten different physicians, but was not benefited. No two of the doctors diagnosed my case the same.

"One day my husband noticed an article regarding Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the newspaper, and induced me to try the pills.

"I began taking them, but experienced no relief until I had used the sixth box. I continued taking them and after using eleven boxes was greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right hand and arm. My hand hurt so at times, tingling and burning, that I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away.

"I now know what it means to eat a meal without suffering afterwards, and enjoy a good night's rest.

"I am again able to do my work and have done more this summer than in the last four years put together.

"I feel safe in saying that it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and consider it my duty to let people know what these pills have done for me that it may be the means of relief for others who are suffering."

Diseases strange to physicians, symptoms that defied diagnosis, have succumbed to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Druggists everywhere consider them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

Twofers Were Good Enough.

This is one of the late Thomas Keene's stories "For ten years I bought all of my theatrical costumes from one dealer and as during much of that time I was playing many new parts in the old California theater stock company of San Francisco my trade was a matter of considerable importance. When I was about to leave the slope and come East I went to make a final order and bid my costumer goodby. 'I'm very sorry you're going,' he said. 'Here Jake!' calling to a clerk, 'run out and get Mr Keene a good quarter-of a dollar cigar.' As Jake started my costumer whispered behind his hand 'Two for a quarter Jake, two for a quarter.'"

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night, and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs Luther Lutz." Thus writes W C Hamnick & Co of Shelby N C. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro 's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1 00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M A Hogerty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Dreier & Bro, druggists.

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STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. Main Street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AS TO SECTARIANISM

Dr. Talmage Discusses Its Origin, Evils and Benefits.

It is the Child of Ignorance and Intolerance and a Hindrance to the Triumph of the Gospel—Denominational Missions.

In the following sermon Rev. T. De Witt Talmage shows what sectarianism really is, its origin, evil and cure. The text is:

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages. —Judges xii, 6.

Do you notice [illegible] difference b[illegible] eath for a great [illegible] Ephraim's people [illegible] got into a great fight at [illegible] Ephraim was worsted, and on [illegible] treat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given at all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found [illegible] were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shiboleth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites had a brogue of their own and when they tried to say "shibboleth" they left out the sound of the h. When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said sibboleth, and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shibboleth, and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages." [illegible] very small difference [illegible] small difference [illegible] in our [illegible] different denominations [illegible] some times [illegible] small difference, [illegible] between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shibboleth and sibboleth.

The church of God is divided into a great number of denominations. Time would fail me to tell of the Calvinists, and the Arminians, and the Sabbatarians and the Baxterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Quakers and the Methodists, and the Episcopalians, and the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, and the Spiritualists, and a score of other denominations of religionists, some of them founded by very good men, some of them founded by very egotistic men, some of them founded by very bad men. But as I demand for myself liberty of conscience I must give that same liberty to every other man, remembering that he no more differs from me than I differ from him. I advocate the largest liberty in all religious belief and form of worship. In art, in politics, in morals and in religion, let there be no gag law, no moving of the previous question, no persecution, no intolerance.

You know that the air and the water keep pure by constant circulation, and I think there is a tendency in religious discussion to purification and moral health. Between the fourth and the sixteenth centuries the church proposed to make people think aright by prohibiting discussion and by strong censorship of the press, and rack, and gibbet, and hot lead down the throat, tried to make people orthodox, but it was discovered that you can not change man's belief by twisting off his head, make a man see differently by putting an awl through his eyes. There [illegible] something in a man's conscience [illegible] will hurl off the mountain that [illegible] upon it and unsinged of [illegible] of the flame will make red [illegible] the martyr will mount [illegible]

[illegible] which I speak, be [illegible] sixteenth century [illegible] the house of [illegible] ling iniquity, [illegible] rated altars [illegible] renness and [illegible] never [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] peculiar forms of religion in the world and [illegible] other sects and other denominations [illegible] the case that [illegible] gets just opposite [illegible] and [illegible] after awhile go an[illegible] and looking [illegible] and finding that [illegible] there and they love [illegible] commandments [illegible] they go and join [illegible] I could mention [illegible] ministers of [illegible] their whole lives [illegible] denominations an[illegible] children preach [illegible] denominations [illegible] case that bigotry [illegible] and that the [illegible] Then are [illegible] bigots ten years [illegible] sectarianism and [illegible] too great prominence [illegible] denomination in a community [illegible] denominations are [illegible] denomination is right [illegible] denomination is the most wealthy [illegible] most popular or the most [illegible] and it is our [illegible] religious organization [illegible] and our minister, and [illegible] his head, and [illegible] denominations to know their places. [illegible] a great deal better [illegible] when the great denominations [illegible] are about [illegible] marching side by side for the world's conquest. Mere outside [illegible] worldly power is no evidence [illegible] the church is accepted [illegible] better a barn with Christ in the diner than a cathedral with magnificent harmonies rolling through the long drawn aisle and an angel from Heaven in the pulpit, if there be no Christ in the chancel, and no Christ in the robes.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal but does not. That man is always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart. There was in the [illegible] obelisk, and one side of the obelisk was white, another side of the obelisk was green, another side of the obelisk was blue, and travelers went and looked at that obelisk, but they did not walk around it. One man looked at one side, another at another side and they came home each having looked at only one side, and [illegible] happened to meet, the story says, and they got into a rank quarrel about the color of that obelisk. One man said it was white, another man said it was green, another man said it was blue, and when they were in the very heat of the controversy a more intelligent traveler came and said: "Gentlemen, I have seen that obelisk and you are all right, and you are all wrong. Why didn't you all walk around the obelisk?"

Look out for the man who sees only one side of a religious truth. [illegible] for the man who never walks around about these great theories of God and eternity and the dead. He will be a bigot inevitably—the man who only sees one side. There is no man more to be pitied than he who has in his head just one idea—no more, no less. More light, less sectarianism. There is nothing that will so soon kill it, try as sunshine—God's sunshine.

So I have set before you what I consider to be the cause of bigotry. I have set before you the origin of this great evil. What are some of the baleful effects? First of all it cripples investigation. You are wrong and I am right and that ends it. No taste for exploration, no spirit of investigation. From the glorious realm of God's truth over which an archangel might fly from eternity to eternity and not reach the limit the man shuts himself out and dies a blind mole under a corn shock. It stops all investigation.

While each denomination of Christians is to present all the truths of the Bible it seems to me that God has given to each denomination an especial mission to give particular emphasis to some one doctrine and so the Calvinistic churches must present the sovereignty of God and the Arminian churches must present man's free agency and the Episcopal churches must present the importance of order and solemn ceremony and the Baptist churches must present the necessity of ordinances and the Congregational church must present the responsibility of the individual member and the Methodist church must show with glory enthusiasm hearty congregational singing can accomplish. While each denomination of Christians must set forth all the doctrines of the Bible, I think it is especially incumbent upon each denomination to put particular emphasis on some one doctrine.

Another great damage done by the sectarianism and bigotry of the church is that it disgusts people with the Christian religion. Now, my friends, the church of God was never intended to be a war barrack. People are afraid of a riot. You go down the street and you see an excitement and missiles flying through the air and you hear the shock of firearms. Do you, the peaceful and industrious citizen, go through that street? Oh, no, you will say, I'll go around that block. Now, men come and look upon this narrow path to Heaven and sometimes see the ecclesiastical brick bats flying everywhither and they say: "Well, I guess I'll take the broad road; there is so much sharpshooting on the narrow road I guess I'll try the broad road."

Francis I. so hated the Lutherans that he said that if he thought that there was one drop of Lutheran blood in his veins he would puncture them and let that drop out. Just as long as there is so much hostility between denomination and denomination, or between one professed Christian and another, or between one church and another, so long will men be disgusted with the Christian religion and say: "If that is religion, I want none of it."

Again, bigotry and sectarianism do great damage in the fact that they hinder the triumph of the Gospel. Oh, how much wasted ammunition! How many men of splendid intellect have given their whole life to controversy, when if they had given their life to something practical they might have been vastly useful. Suppose [illegible] there were a [illegible] in the bay, and all the [illegible] the harbor began to fire [illegible] you would cry out: [illegible] Why don't those [illegible] in one direction and [illegible] common enemy? [illegible] see in the church [illegible] Christ a strange [illegible] Church against [illegible] against [illegible] denomination [illegible] own fort or the [illegible] on the sum[illegible] strating [illegible] mighty [illegible] the [illegible] through the [illegible] the summ[illegible] and they [illegible] I come [illegible] but I come [illegible] to contro[illegible] all of [illegible] one in be[illegible] up this quar[illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] which gets the most honey [illegible] so I come [illegible] the churches of the Lord Jesus [illegible] Christian doctrines [illegible] get the most honey. That is the best church which gets the most [illegible] grace for the heart and the [illegible] of Christian usefulness for the [illegible]

Besides that if you want to build up any denomination you will never build it up by trying to pull some other down. How much less [illegible] complished for instance [illegible] the Methodist church [illegible] ministry were for [illegible] Great Britain. Why was it that so many of them preached in the [illegible] Simply because they [illegible] the churches [illegible] church was [illegible] sarcasm [illegible] and [illegible] something [illegible] Methodists.

In England [illegible] was much against the Jews. [illegible] and all this [illegible] that [illegible] Who were the Jews [illegible] Who became prime minister [illegible] Who was next to [illegible] Who was higher than the [illegible] because he was counselor and adviser—Disraeli a Jew. What were we celebrating in all our churches as well as synagogues only a few years ago? The one hundredth birthday of Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist. Into France never yet put [illegible] anything.

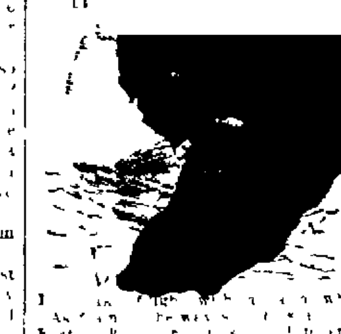
But now, my friends, having shown you the origin of bigotry and sectarianism and having shown you the damage it does, I want briefly to show you how we are to war against this terrible evil, and I think we ought to begin our war by realizing our own weakness and our imperfections. If [illegible] make so many mistakes in the common affairs of life, is it not possible that we may make mistakes in regard to our religious affairs? Shall we take a man by the throat or by the collar because he can not see religion as we do? In the light of eternity it will be found out, I think, there was something wrong in all our creeds and something right in all our creeds, but since we may make mistakes in regard to things of the world do not let us be so egotistic and puffed up as to have an idea that we can not make any mistake in regard to religious theories. And then I think we will do a great deal to overthrow the sectarianism from our heart and the sectarianism from the world by chiefly enlarging in those things in which we agree rather than those in which we differ.

Now here is a great Gospel platform. A man comes up on this side of the platform and says: "I don't believe in baby sprinkling." Shall I shove him off? Here is a man coming up on this side of the platform and he says: "I don't believe in the perseverance of the saints." Shall I shove him off? No. I will say: "Do you believe in the Lord Jesus as your Saviour? Do you trust Him for time and for eternity?" "Yes." "Do you take Christ for time and for eternity?" "Yes." I say: "Come on, brother, one in time and one in eternity; brother now, brother for ever. Blessed be God for a Gospel platform so large that all who receive Christ may stand on it."

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now I say if we are honest and fair minded men when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men and such large-hearted charity and such magnificent martyrdom ought to win our affections—at any rate our respect. So come on, ye six hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country and ye fourteen hundred thousand Presbyterians and ye four million Baptists and ye five million Methodists—come on, shoulder to shoulder we will march to the world's conquest, for all nations to be saved and God demands that you and I help. Forward the whole line. In the Young Men's Christian associations, in the Bible society, in the Tract society, in the missionary society, shoulder to shoulder all denominations.

Perhaps I might forcefully illustrate this truth by calling your attention to an incident which took place years ago. One Monday morning at about two o'clock while her 800 passengers were sound asleep in her berths dreaming of home, the steamer Atlantic crashed into Mars head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity. Oh, what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways and clutching for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life line until he gets to the rock, and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked and taking them into their huts and wrapping them in the flannels snug and warm, and see that minister of the Gospel with three other men getting into a lifeboat and pushing out for the wreck, pulling away across the surf and pulling away until they saved one more man and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they ever forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never. Never. In whatever part of earth they meet they will be friends when they mention the story of that night when the Atlantic struck Mars head. Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has [illegible] tossed in [illegible] tempests [illegible] years. Out with the life line! I don't care what denomination [illegible] I don't care what denomination [illegible] Side by side [illegible] men for [illegible] ships and communion [illegible] power and [illegible] W[illegible]

[illegible] And I expect [illegible] nations of Christ [illegible] hands around the [illegible] the creed [illegible] Father Almighty [illegible] and earth and in Jesus [illegible]



[illegible] white [illegible] temperance [illegible]

MISS CHRISTINE BRADLEY.

Honored by White Ribboners of Kentucky for Her Brave Stand for Temperance.

In recognition of [illegible] the battleship Kentucky [illegible] water [illegible] the W. C. T. U. in Kentucky has presented to Miss Christine Bradley a sterling silver water [illegible] The ceremony [illegible] took place at the executive mansion at Frankfort on the afternoon of [illegible] Mrs. Beauchamp, state W. C. T. U. president, [illegible] characteristically [illegible] address [illegible] the joy at the [illegible] of a new Kentucky not to be christened with [illegible] [illegible] women and Kentucky whisky [illegible] wherever the name of our battleship shall go with the novel [illegible] shall be told a [illegible] Col. George [illegible] the presentation speech on behalf of the W. C. T. U. several representative men of different states whose [illegible] the testimonial [illegible] every sacred interest of home and sea. "For a girl yet in her teens," he declared, "to face the frown of [illegible] and defy the opposing power of prejudice [illegible] multitude requires as bold a heart [illegible] as coursed the veins of the ensign who met death while cutting the wires [illegible] Cardenas bay, or the men [illegible] the Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor." He paid a [illegible] tribute also, to the governor [illegible] his brave defense of his daughter [illegible] purpose. Miss Bradley [illegible] modest but self-possessed [illegible] gracefully acknowledged the gift [illegible] christening the Kentucky [illegible] "should in any way serve to stay the march of alcohol or should be instrumental in saving the [illegible] of our brave sailors or [illegible] from coursing down the cheek of wife, sister or mother, I am more than repaid."—Union Signal.

DUTY OF THE STRONG.

The Very Heart of Temperance Reform Is That They Should Bear Infirmities of the Weak.

Sometimes our temperance reformers are counted harsh in speech, critical in temper, narrow in outlook, lacking in generosity and sanity of outlook. But broad minds will also be just and generous even toward those who are thought to be extremists. The very heart of the temperance reform is this single principle: The strong and well poised persons who will never be injured by the use [illegible] owe something to the weak ones who will be destroyed thereby. When for three generations a family uses liquor in excess nature registers the deterioration. It has been said that the first Webster represents colossal strength and sobriety; Daniel Webster represents colossal strength and moderate drinking; his son represents erratic strength; his grandson represents one who made the [illegible] of his ancestors to be his occupation. Some there are born with soft nerve and flabby brain, and like the reed they bow to the wind of temptation. And the strong owe them sympathy, shelter and protection. Our age is still cruel and harsh toward the children of weakness and temptation. Our alleys and tenements houses are filled with the children of ignorance and squalor who have been cursed by centuries of misrule and oppression under foreign government, who were born without nerve or poise or self-control. And for the state to place stimulants in their hands is for a parent to give pistols, razors and bombshells to babies to use as playthings.—Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., in Homiletic Review.

Not Growing Worse.

[illegible] are those who [illegible] I know [illegible] of the [illegible] the world is growing worse [illegible] [illegible]

THE [illegible]

Armies and Navies [illegible] the Wisdom [illegible] Abstinence.

[illegible] with that [illegible] officers are [illegible] as instructive [illegible] experiments [illegible] [illegible] fewer [illegible] [illegible] the same [illegible] [illegible] the result of this experiment is [illegible] the British war department to decide not on the ground of principle but solely for the sake of maintaining the powers of endurance of the troops now engaged in the Soudan campaign not to permit a single drop of stimulant in camp save for hospital use. Spirits, wine and liquor have been barred from the officers' mess table as well as from the regimental canteen, and from generals in command down to the privates and the camp followers the liquid refreshments have been restricted to tea and oatmeal water. Thanks to total abstinence the men have been able to make forced marches of the most extraordinary character across the burning desert and under a blazing sun the heat of which can only be appreciated by those who have lived under the equator. Indeed, what [illegible] admiration at the battle of Atbara was the [illegible] and collected manner in which the Highland regiments advanced across the bullet swept plain in front of the Dervish zereba [illegible] just as free from [illegible] [illegible] the drill.

[illegible] the example of the United States [illegible] which has abandoned the daily grog [illegible] prohibits the use of stimulants on board where it [illegible] but orders have recently been issued that in future [illegible] when going into action not a drop of alcoholic liquor is to be allowed on the day when fighting is to be done. It is no longer fierceness, fury and recklessness that are required of the men, but coolness. In naval engagements there is little boarding to be done in these times of ironclad warfare. Vessels are no longer armed with tier upon tier of small guns. Some of the men of war of the [illegible] Victorian era having over a hundred of them. Modern battleships and cruisers are equipped with gigantic pieces, relatively few in number, but carrying projectiles of colossal weight over a range of several miles. It is no longer necessary to pepper the hull of a man of war full of small caliber ball holes in order to sink it. This can be achieved by one well directed shot from any of the great guns with which the warship of the present day is armed. Everything depends, therefore, upon the precision of the gunners, and the belligerent whose every shot carries home is practically certain to win the day. The marksmanship of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila seems to have been superior to that of which we have any record in the target practice of the English or continental navies. Did absence from stimulants give Dewey's gunners the precision which enabled them to annihilate the Spanish fleet with the minimum of harm to our squadron because almost every projectile found its billet? Certain it is that a man who does not drink is more cool and collected and therefore better able to shoot with precision than he whose pulse is in the least quickened by a stimulant.—Boston Woman's [illegible]

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

A [illegible] proverb says: "If a man bid [illegible] you rather die than take refuge in a grog shop."

The war ought to teach temperance and Christian people many valuable lessons. The results to be seen whether they will profit by them. [illegible]

The [illegible] of the Cincinnati [illegible] meeting have made vigorous protests against the [illegible] establishment of canteens in our military camps.

The [illegible] school board in [illegible] is moving for the year took up [illegible] Gazette League work placing the matter in the hands of a committee to recommend plan of work to be followed next year.

The Omaha Camp Meeting association has sent out circulars announcing a series of meetings during the summer [illegible] agitate the temperance question [illegible] greater influence to the [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] exposition.

In Waddock a little German principality a decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to an individual who has been in the habit of getting drunk. If any one who has been [illegible] applies for such a license he must produce satisfactory proof of reformation [illegible] warrant [illegible] recovering it.

Young fellows who are [illegible] with [illegible] in the war with Spain in Cuba will do well to note the fact that Antonio Maceo, the hero of two Cuban wars, who [illegible] [illegible] the most perfect [illegible] for [illegible]

Wants Saloons Cleaned Out.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

"LOVEST THOU ME?"

[illegible]

[illegible] gift [illegible]

[illegible] heed [illegible] day

[illegible]

[illegible] own

A fa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] me [illegible]

[illegible] was mine [illegible] And when [illegible] whom I [illegible] That I had pledged my service in His Name [illegible] from every stand [illegible]

I [illegible] was [illegible] I served [illegible] wreast [illegible] Till [illegible] the sweet [illegible] My cross was wreathed with flowers of paradise. [illegible] was [illegible]

Oh, faithless heart [illegible] We [illegible] others are [illegible] But while God loves [illegible] despair [illegible] Oh, if we crown [illegible] that we [illegible] might bear [illegible] —A. E. Woodworth, [illegible] Advance.

UNHOPED-FOR MERCIES.

Study the Unexpected, Yet Actual, Proofs of God's Goodness to the Depressed and Discouraged.

They are very numerous in most lives. Sometimes they are conspicuous and striking. They attract the attention of others, it may be. At any rate they impress us deeply and permanently. They are like landmarks in the course of life to which we look back and from which we take our bearings and measure our progress. But quite as often they are noteworthy only as pleasant surprises rather than as special providences, and their actual meaning and value are only appreciated by degrees.

They are full of encouragement and the more so because they are not expected. They teach us how our Heavenly Father loves to bestow blessings. They also illustrate the variety and aptness of His gifts [illegible] themselves to be just what we need. Sometimes we had supposed that we needed ours [illegible] and that the kind of blessing which we most needed was quite different from that granted. We have learned by experience that God knew best, that to grant our actual desires would have harmed us, and that the not only unexpected but even almost unwelcome blessing received was precisely what we would have craved had we known about ourselves all which God knew.

Perhaps nothing else so impresses us with the completeness and helpfulness of the Divine knowledge of us individually as this fact of the pertinence of many of God's mercies bestowed. But the many others, inconspicuous in themselves, yet as important, also shine and dew are in the natural world tell of His wisdom and love with equal convincing power, whenever we pause to consider them. Can we not learn from them true and all [illegible] of trust? Should they not deftly prompt us to return the love of God for us more [illegible]?

We commend the special study of such unexpected yet actual proofs of God's goodness to all who are lonely, depressed, discouraged. Perhaps He has allowed you to feel for the time that you lack human sympathy, or purpose that you may have an opportunity of learning of Him never knew before what His love and mercy and help really mean. If you learn this lesson aright you never will regret the experience which impressed it upon your heart.—Congregationalist.

SEED THOUGHTS

The true culture of personal beauty is not external; it is heart work.—J. R. Miller.

He who would speak effectively for God must listen intently to God.—S. S. Times.

Christ Jesus presents thee with thy crosses, and they are no mean gifts.—Spurgeon.

The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man.—Carlyle.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.—Beaconsfield.

We shall be judged hereafter not by what we have felt but by what we have done.—Robert Hall.

Come, take that task of yours which you have been hesitating before and shirking and walking around and on this very day lift it up and do it.—Phillips Brooks.

The first of the conditions on which depends our nearness to the Deity is sincerity. We must have a hearty love for the truth in every person and subject and in every place.—A. D. Mayo.

Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music and rings itself all the day through, and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge or a life march as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

We throw away whole handfuls of time in heedless waste and suffer no compunction, but if God [illegible] from us any expected hours we burst into faithless [illegible]—James Martineau.

The man who says he will forgive if some one else does not right has already done wrong in his mind and is casting about for a poor excuse with which to justify himself.—United Presbyterian.

To-Morrow.

To-morrow [illegible] upon which [illegible] [illegible]

OUTBLOWN SPICES.

The Mission of the North Wind—Spiritual Discipline Needed to Develop the Soul's Virtues.

All [illegible] gardens [illegible] If He [illegible] He would not have [illegible] so many of them [illegible] that the [illegible] Adam was a [illegible] great [illegible] lovers of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Many [illegible] a certain wealthy [illegible] [illegible] Whole [illegible] Henry Ward Beecher actually to pay for the privilege of being gentlemen farmers in order that in the intervals of active service they might be free to note the springing of the buds, the sprouting of the grass, the filling of the [illegible] and [illegible] hundred and one other familiar and wonderful processes of nature.

Such a gentleman gardener was Solomon, who had many gifts and possessions, and yet took pleasure in none more than in his extensive vineyards and orchards. The gardens of the Hebrews were generally inclosures on the outskirts of towns and to some extent were utilized as places of religious worship and retirement. They appear to have been especially devoted to fruit and shade trees and aromatic plants and herbs. A pleasing picture of such a spice garden is presented in the fourth chapter of Canticles, where it is written: "Awake, O north wind, and come thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out."

Leaving the parlor of the [illegible] [illegible] course [illegible] famous Song of Solomon we would [illegible] this language as to the aromatic plantation with its camphire and spikenard, its saffron, calamus and cinnamon, its frankincense, myrrh and aloes, with all the chief spices, a reference to a spiritual garden of the Lord identified either with the church at large or with the individual believer. This imagery [illegible] soul [illegible] [illegible] recreated by regenerative processes from the surrounding [illegible] and only maintained in freshness and fruitfulness by a method of spiritual irrigation by the [illegible] waterings of prayer [illegible] We are not [illegible] [illegible] the working of [illegible] root of grace [illegible] The spices [illegible] found in [illegible] [illegible] the heart [illegible] fragrant [illegible] of a pleasing [illegible] Engedi.

Among [illegible] of a gracious [illegible] spirit [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] and sympathy, which [illegible] broken hearts the [illegible] of a Christian [illegible] lightens all things [illegible] [illegible] intelligent willingness [illegible] which is pure [illegible] to be entreated, the stimulus [illegible] of an alert enterprise, [illegible] spiritual resourcefulness, and the calamus of a delicate tact careful [illegible] of the susceptibilities and feelings of others. There are latent in every believing heart many fragrances of faith which ordinary occasions do not evoke and exhibit. These [illegible] must be blown upon [illegible] of mercy or perhaps the [illegible] things of discipline [illegible] the pungencies of [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] oxygen [illegible] [illegible] The believing soul [illegible] methods of providence which are calculated to evoke the sweet perfume of an ardent Christliness [illegible] type of piety. Christian [illegible] are like the sea [illegible] the garden that have [illegible] of them no dew of Heaven [illegible] shaken by the wind they [illegible] each other's roots [illegible] nourished. There are possible virtues hid in every converted soul of which it is not aware, but which may be reduced by spiritual discipline. [illegible] is to pray the prayer that cry of Canticles: "Awake, O north wind, and come thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out."—N. Y. Observer.

Jesus Was a Patriot.

[illegible] His [illegible] [illegible]

Example and Precept.

[illegible]

HOUSING CHICKENS.

An Arrangement Combining Convenience With Moderate Expense.

Walter E. Brown, writing in The Country Gentleman, says: I make all my poultry houses long and narrow and running east and west, for the poultry house is especially for winter use, and we want large windows on the south to admit as much sunshine as possible. Ten feet by 24 or 25 is a good size for a colony of 50 hens, and if there is a yard to let them out into for exercise or they can have the run of the barnyard in pleasant weather 70 hens can be kept healthy in a house of this size, as I have [illegible] I prefer to make [illegible] with the roof sloping but one way and if the house is built inside [illegible] other buildings the roof [illegible] so as to have [illegible] but often the [illegible] at the south end [illegible] saving lumber and securing a warm building. I have two built in this way. There is no need of a high building for the laying hens and we use posts six feet high at the west side and [illegible] at the highest side so as to give sufficient slope to the roof.

The walls should be lined with building paper to make it warm, and the windows well fitted. Our engraving shows the interior arrangement of the building. I like the plan of putting the roosts high and a sloping floor under them to catch the droppings, as it makes it easier to clean and the hens like a high roost. This sloping floor serves as a ladder for the hens to get up to their roosts by nailing small cleats to the boards at each side. It also enables us to utilize the room under the roosts, and we use it for a dust bath in winter when the hens are shut in and in the summer we use it to set eight or ten hens at a time, or when not needed for this to shut up broody hens.

The nest boxes are located at the side opposite the windows, and a small section of them shows in the engraving.

CONVENIENT CHICKEN HOUSE.

Our boxes are all made movable and are slid into the spaces made for them. These spaces are not floored, but have inch cleats nailed at the sides for the boxes to rest on, as a floor would make a breeding place for lice. It is an advantage to be able to carry the boxes outdoors when the house must be cleaned, and as we do not allow the hens to sit in these houses we want to put the eggs under them and carry box and hen together to the new place, as the hen can be moved in this way with less risk of her leaving the nest than if she is carried without the box.

The loss of young chicks is very great on most farms, amounting to one half or more of all that are hatched, and nine-tenths of this loss is clearly preventable. The causes of loss are many, as, for example, gapes, drowning or chilling in wet dews, and from the depredations of rats, hawks, skunks and other prowlers, and then the giving of improper food or failing to furnish grit and to keep the coops clean. Nearly all these losses are preventable by furnishing a suitable place to keep the chicks for the first five or six weeks, and then, if they must be moved, have a safe house to put them in. I have found that young chickens do very much better on a floor raised considerably above the ground, and I now make all my coops and the houses to put the chickens in at weaning time with a floor raised so high above the ground as to give a free circulation of air under them, so that they will not be damp, and there is no place for rats or other enemies to find shelter.

Eggs From Fat Hens.

All the experiments show that eggs from very fat hens will not hatch well. This is not always because the eggs are not fertile, for very often the process of hatching will be started all right, but the embryo will die sooner or later, sometimes as early as the third day and at others not until fully formed and ready to leave the shell. The lack of vitality in the eggs from a flock of very fat hens is no doubt due to lack of vigor in the hen, which is transmitted to the embryo in the shell.—Farmers' Review.

Have Enough Nests.

It is not necessary to have as many nests in the henhouse as there are hens, but it is better to have too many than not enough, and three nests are not too many for four or five hens. If there are less than this, several will lay in one nest, and often in the struggle for two or three to get in it at one time eggs will be broken, not only causing the loss of the broken ones, but daubing the others, and perhaps teaching the hens to eat their eggs, and thus causing greater loss.

How to Reduce Flesh.

If hens are getting too fat, there is no better way of reducing their flesh than to change the character of the rations. It is not often the quantity of food that fattens, but the character of it, and to give more clover and green foods and to substitute bran and oats for the heavier grains will do much, though omitting a meal or giving less for a few days might assist and also help to give them a better appetite for the unaccustomed food.

Quality Makes the Price.

Make it a point to have your poultry of the best quality before shipping to market. One who is not accustomed to visiting the large markets knows nothing of the enormous amount of inferior poultry that is sold, and which largely affects the prices, yet there is always a demand for that which is good, and at a price above the regular quotations. The assorting of the carcasses before shipping also leads to better prices. Old roosters (which seldom sell at more than half price) should not be in same boxes or barrels with better stock, and to ship poultry alive and have roosters in the coop with fat hens is aiming to lower the price of the hens, as the buyer will estimate the value by the presence of the inferior stock. In fact, never send any poultry to market unless in first class condition, and under no circumstances ship the inferior with that which is better.—Produce Review.

Philosophical.

Nervous Invalid (striking a few notes upon her autoharp)—I'm sorry I spent the money for this. There is no use in my learning to play on it. I shall probably be dead in a week.

Irish Maid—An shure thin it'll be good practice for yez.—Brooklyn Life.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things are not [illegible] worse on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will not rove during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the [illegible] have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying as this is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and [illegible]

Our Best Roasted Rio 12½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Leverings in Packages 13 lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha green 25c lb roasted 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5¼c lb
Extra Yellow C 4½c lb.	Best Cut Loaf, 5¼c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5¼c lb	Best Powdered, 5¼c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer, in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers which is at least 10 to 15c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, [illegible]c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong, [illegible]	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong, best Tea [illegible]	Japan, very best, 50c
[illegible]	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up much higher than last year

Best Home Packed Tomatoes 10c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian Pea and New York Corn 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples 3c can	E[illegible] Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Dom[illegible] California.

California Raisins [illegible] lb	[illegible]	[illegible] les 20c lb
California Raisins extra [illegible] lb	[illegible]	[illegible] 7c lb
California Nectarines [illegible] lb	N[illegible]	[illegible] 18c lb
California Prunes [illegible] and 8c lb	Be[illegible]	[illegible] 10c lb
California Peaches [illegible] lb	Zan[illegible]	[illegible] lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and [illegible] Molasses

Maple Syrup per gallon 75c	New Orle[illegible]	[illegible] gallon, 25c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles 15c	Best New [illegible]	[illegible] 5c
Golden Drip per gallon 25c	No 1 Sorgh[illegible]	

Fish!

Family White Fish, quarter bbl, $1.40	Mackerel, kitts
Family White Fish kitt 45c	Holland Herring
No 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00	Scotch Herring $1
No 1 White Fish Kitt 70c	Best Georgia Banks

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and

Harness Oil 60c gallon	Machine Oil, bright 20c
Neatsfoot Oil 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled 50c gallon
Fish Oil 50c gallon	Linseed Oil raw 50c gallon
Machine Oil dark 20c gallon	Lard Oil No 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick 8c lb	Bon Bons fruit 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed 7c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mottoes 12c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops [illegible] lb	This is the lowest price for candy a number of years
Bon Bons extra 10c lb	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut good [illegible]	Plug Battle Ax 30c lb
Fine Cut extra 40c	Plug Horse Shoe 40c lb
Fine Cut [illegible]	Plug, J. T., best, 40c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars 4c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound 25c
Artistic Cigars 6c box	Sweet Conqueror pound, 25c
Royal Cuban Cigars $1.25 box	Mail Pouch pound 35c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season

Kelley Island Catawba 75 gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port 80 gallon	California Muscatel 80 gallon
Kelley Island Sherry 80 gallon	Wines in bottles, 75c
German Kummel $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $2 and $1.25 gallon
German Kummel [illegible] 60c	Whiskies, old $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window [illegible] We keep all the desirable [illegible] Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods [illegible] can always find [illegible] at low price

Window Shades good 10c each	Linoleum, good 42½c square yard
Window Shades extra 25c each	Linoleum, best 70c square yard
Window Shades best 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good 20c square yard
Rag Carpet home made per yard 32c	Floor Oil Cloth, best 30c square yard
[illegible]	Ingrain Carpets, good 25c yard
Brussels Carpet [illegible]	Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard.
	Extra Supers per yard 60c

Be sure and see us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. [illegible] You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE.